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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"Chief Dark Cloud" of Caughnawaga, Que., one of a number of pictures by Clarence F. Sims, A.R.P.S., Toronto, recently approved by the Royal Photographic Society of London, England. See pp. 2 and 3.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Taxing the Wrong Thing

THERE are signs of a radical shift in the opinion of both economic experts and some practical politicians as to the objectives (other than the primary objective of raising money) towards which taxation policies should be directed. It is beginning to be realized that the heavy taxation of income has the effect of destroying a great deal of the incentive to produce goods and services, and that in the world's present situation that incentive needs to be left as effective as possible, because we certainly need all the goods and services which are currently being turned out and quite a lot more.

It seems to have been a basic assumption of tax-makers for a generation or so that the world was threatened with a condition in which supply would be constantly outrunning demand; and it must be admitted that if no factor other than technical progress had been operating during that period the fear might have been justified. But while the technical arts of production have been going ahead by leaps and bounds, the whole world structure of specialized production and widespread exchange has been thrown out of gear by a long and exhausting war. One of the world's most advanced continents has been so ravaged that it will be another generation before it can resume its proper productive activity, and even the unravaged portions of the world are showing themselves to be seriously impaired in their productive powers by psychological, political and financial factors.

Killing Incentive

IT IS production rather than consumptive demand that needs stimulating; and production is certainly not stimulated by a tax system which begins whittling away at the incentive to produce as soon as the annual income has reached $660, and reduces it practically to zero long before that income has become really substantial. For the incentive to produce is simply the income *which actually comes into the control of the producer* as the reward of his efforts. Money taken from the producer by the government has no incentive value; even if it is paid back to him by that government in welfare expenditures it is still no incentive, for he gets the benefit of those welfare expenditures whether he produces or not. It makes no difference whether the incentive is called wages, interest or profits, except that when it is wages the incentive power is more easily diminished than when it is in the other forms. All three forms are paid in return for a contribution to the productive process. With wages the contribution is labor; with interest it is abstention from consumption; with profit it is managerial skill plus the taking of risk. In all three forms, though in varying degrees, as soon as you diminish the incentive you diminish the readiness to contribute to the productive process. In Canada that readiness is already gravely impaired.

The average healthy Canadian worker is quite capable of doing a good day's work three hundred days a year. The average well-to-do Canadian capitalist is quite capable of putting at risk a substantial proportion of his savings. Neither of them is doing it; the incentive is too greatly impaired. The worker is putting in about two hundred days, or their equivalent in hourly time at the old nine- or ten-hour rate, because it costs him just as much energy to do the other hundred as it did to do the first hundred, and his reward is very much less owing to the taxes. (Besides that, he is taught by his leaders to feel that he is doing something noble in abstaining from the third hundred days, because he is "spreading the work" and so preventing unemployment.) The capitalist is still laboring under a heavy corporation tax,

(*Continued on Page Five*)

Photography Teaches People to "See", and . . .

"Path of Light", showing the play of light on snow, was taken in early evening in the Laurentians. It has a perfect record, never having been rejected by any salon to which it has been submitted.

"Good Companions" at Unionville, Ontario. Misty atmosphere of this picture obtained with diffusion disc over lens, one of photographers' present-day tricks.

"Heading for Trouble". Impromptu pose by a neighbor's little boy.

"Hilda". The etching effect is obtained by printing through a screen.

"Still Life". Third-dimension effect gained by selective focussing and building up of highlights on negative.

Adolph Fassbender, F.R.P.S. A character study of one of the world's greatest living pictorial photographers.

"Eternal Quest". Gulls which follow the boat from Vancouver are familiar to thousands of visitors to Victoria.

. . . Is a Wonderful Antidote for Old Age!

IT is only a few short years ago since photography as a hobby was more or less limited to the then popular slogan of "you press the button—we do the rest"; the fellow who did his own developing was considered a genius!

Thousands of amateur photographers now have their own darkrooms, develop, print, and make tremendous enlargements of excellent quality from tiny portions of miniature negatives. Passing through the fad stage of so-called "candid-camera" photography, which included worm's-eye views, odd-angle shots and fantastic subject material, more and more hobbyists are turning to creative camera art as a means of expression.

Unlike the artist and his brush, the camera is not selective; at the time of exposure clouds may not be in the sky or, if they are, their formation may not be in rhythmic balance with the overall composition of the land scape. Telephone wires, fence posts, commercial signs, etc., may be visible to the camera eye which the artist would simply leave out.

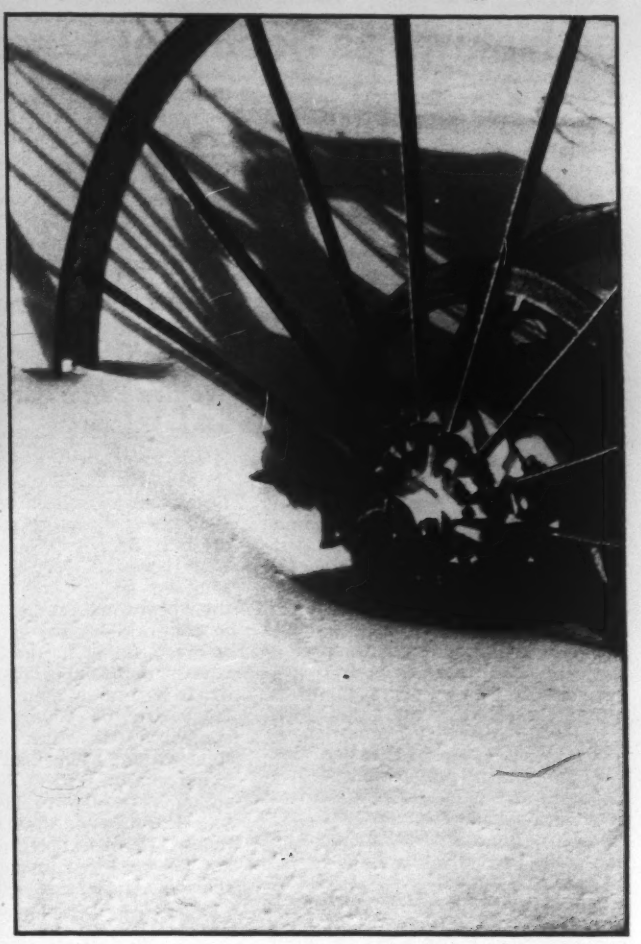
Many advanced amateur photographers have developed techniques of craftsmanship to overcome these limitations. Beautiful pictures seen on salon walls may have had skies added or modified, telephone poles etched from the film or paper negatives, highlights introduced.

THE pictures reproduced on these pages, and the cover, are the work of one of Canada's outstanding pictorialists, Clarence F. Sims, A.R.P.S. Manager of a large Canadian life insurance company's Toronto branch. photography is purely a hobby with Mr. Sims. Past president of the Toronto Camera Club, the second oldest club on the continent, he has helped hundreds of others to enjoy the hobby through his instructive lectures. He is a well-known exhibitor and the work shown here is part of a collection which was recently submitted to the Royal Photographic Society of London, England. In recognition of the high standard of technical and pictorial quality he was elected an associate of the society. According to Mr. Sims, photography teaches one to really "see", and, as a stimulating hobby to retire to, it is unbeatable.

Photographic hobbyists are distinctly fortunate in receiving advice on elementary and advanced photography. The large film manufacturers regularly publish pamphlets with instructions. Thousands of camera clubs in Canada and the U.S. hold weekly meetings and print-judging evenings. Libraries are well stocked with books on "how to do it".

"De Profundis". Non-essentials subdued.

"The Conference". Odd log formation at Gaspé gives impression of timelessness.



"Shadows in the Snow". Composition illustrating excellence of photography in delineation of sharp line and texture.

"Dune Rhythm". Interesting pattern and rhythm of line and shadows at Picton, Ontario. Print toned in red chalk the same color as sand.

"Summer Prelude". Clouds modified on negative with chalk. Post, originally covering man's leg, etched out and leg added to positive with pencil.

"Gipsy". Interpretative character study. Background worked up on positive with chalk and highlights introduced on face. Final print made on Opal "G" paper and toned with gold chloride.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

How Can National Ideals Become as Natural as Sectional Ones?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. EASTON'S article (S.N., Jan. 11), "A National Ideal Is Nation's Greatest Need", seems to me exceptionable in many respects. Just to cite three of these:

1. The idea that it was the presence of French Canadians in Quebec which prevented the other older provinces from developing as "a little England beyond the seas" (like Australia and New Zealand) overlooks the fact that a core of population in those provinces, which was especially influential in the period when traditions were taking root and "mores" being established, was *not* transplanted directly from Britain, but had already been North American for some generations, and shared and inherited the common nascent "culture" of the English-speaking colonial community on this continent, already with traits of its own.

2. The question whether we should have more national government at the centre, or more provincial government at the periphery might be ultimately of no great significance, if it were merely a question of organization of administration. Articles in Ontario publications deploring more or less querulously the lack of a national ideal or national spirit never, in my observation, come to honest grips with the fundamental question: *How and why* it is that sectional (in many cases, provincial) loyalties, ideals, affections, or what not, appear in many ways the more spontaneous and natural ones.

3. Isn't Mr. Easton's emphasis on Marx a bit misplaced? The idea that when a shoe pinches men's thoughts busy themselves with means for relieving the pain is scarcely a monopoly idea with Marx. Mr. Easton's exposition of the way in which we must feel our way, one stage at a time, is cautious and sound enough. But it strikes one as a bit curious, when he brings in, as if it were part of an exegesis of Marxism, the sentence "If a thinker were able to foresee . . . the whole process of the evolution of capitalism . . . " Isn't such doctrinaire foreseeing precisely an integral feature of Marxist doctrine? The story of Marx himself saying "Moi, je ne suis pas Marxist", may or may not be authentic. But surely his own writings were, in this respect, Marxist enough. In a word, isn't Mr. Easton citing Marx's authority for something which, while persuasive and pertinent enough as Mr. Easton argues it, hardly justifies such unqualified identification with Marx?

WINTHROP BELL

Chester, Nova Scotia.

Wolfit's Performances

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE severe way in which the Donald Wolfit Shakespearean performances have been handled by the New York dramatic critics reminds me that your Lucy Van Gogh (S.N., Feb. 1) was the only critic in Toronto who did not go into ecstasies over their performances here. I would like to congratulate her. I had expected so much, following the advance press notices, that I was greatly disappointed. Is it that so many of our critics today are too young and have no standards with which to gauge really fine acting? The local critic who wrote so glowingly of Rosalind Iden's acting certainly could never have seen Edith Wynne Matheson or Ada Rehan. The discerning public is looking for more real criticism, not saccharine effusions.

Toronto, Ont. CARL H. HUNTER

Liquor Advertising

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ACTUALLY the picture is not nearly as black as your editorial reference to "enormous quantities of non-Canadian periodicals carrying such advertising" would imply (S.N., Feb. 22). As a matter of fact, the majority of non-Canadian periodicals which are imported carry no distillery or brewery advertising. (Refer to recent advertising media records for circulation figures.) The balance can hardly be reasonably credited with "completely" nullifying the good which the prohibitory alcohol advertising legislation in Canada might accomplish. Interestingly, a U.S. weekly magazine (the one with the largest circulation of any imported U.S. weekly in Canada) never carries a line of alcohol advertising, and has been undisputed leader in its field for more years than either of us can remember, in spite of millions of dollars' worth of alcohol advertising in its competitor's pages.

And it is not the only one they publish without benefit of liquor advertising revenue.

According to the Feb. 15 issue of *Marketing*, brewing and distilling interests spent over a million advertising dollars in 1946 in Canadian publications, of which amount SATURDAY NIGHT received its share. How much do you think they should spend so that Canadian publications can compete more favorably with imported non-Canadian periodicals? At this point a compliment hardly seems in order, but I would like you to know that I have a very high regard for SATURDAY NIGHT and consider it to compare more than favorably with the majority of non-Canadian imports.

Hamilton, Ont. JACK MCNIE

E. B. White and Mother Goose

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE YOUR enthusiasm for E. B. White's "The Wild Flag" (S.N., Feb. 15), there are others of us who while complimenting Mr. White as a slick and humorous journalist, suspect his remedies of having more humor than practical value. As *Time* said: "He concedes that his shimmering blueprint 'will be too purely theoretical for the practising statesman, who is faced with the grim job of operating with the equipment at hand...' Since practising statesmen can do little else, this admission is perhaps fatal." We have had countless Utopian inventions since Plato's "Republic", which make entertaining and sometimes stimulating reading, but which are as far removed from the realities of human nature and society as Mr. White is from Plato.

No one can deny that Mr. White's writing is simple. The only hitch is that modern social problems are not simple, and to simplify them to the extent which he does is to merely cloud the issue. People who prefer the simple solution should stick to Mother Goose. That she is not concerned with international affairs only adds to her attraction!

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

The Woman Artist

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WRITING as two women painters we would like to take exception to a statement in Paul Duval's "Art of Edna Tacon" (S.N., Feb. 1). We agree that no doubt Miss Tacon's work reflects the deep seriousness with which she takes her art. But is she unique in this? Mr. Duval goes on to say that the majority of women painters today do not take their art with the same seriousness and instead look on painting merely as another form of club-going. We consider this both unfair and incorrect. Those who feel they have some contribution to make to painting must put their art before personal considerations and take it with the deep seriousness which moulds the whole pattern of life.

Mr. Duval states that this supposed lack of seriousness displayed by women artists today can be seen in their annual shows and may ring the death knell of the progressive group. For those of us who exhibit annually a matter of fifty or so pictures, it obviously could hardly be possible to accomplish this merely as a means of social distraction.

Toronto, Ont. ANNE SANDERS
PEGGY BRISBY

East Is East

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALL through the war I read Willson Woodside's articles with keen interest and still find them the best regular commentary on world affairs that I have a chance to read. Recently (S.N., Feb. 1) in an article on India, Mr. Woodside referred to the writings of Sir Mohammed Iqbal. I would like to read what Sir Mohammed has to say about the fundamental differences in eastern and western character. Where have his words on this subject been published?

Islington, Ont. M. T. NEWBY

Ed. Note: Sir Mohammed Iqbal made the comparison between the Eastern and Western character in a speech before the Moslem League in 1932.

Women in Unions?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"IS IT Home Sweet Home for Women Who Want or Need a Job?" (S.N., Feb. 15), struck a responsive chord in me. In a certain laboratory operated by the Inspection Board of the U.K. and Canada, women university graduates could and did rise to the status of shift boss but were never graded the same as the men. It was always "Male and Female Chemists". We women accepted the same responsibilities, did the same work, and, I am certain, acquitted ourselves with zeal. Although the men (graduate and non-graduate) received their raises, the women were told that they would have to accept new responsibilities and do new work before they could qualify. (We got no raises.) After VE-day men chemists were sent from another laboratory to take the places of the women as they were got rid of.

Well has Agnes McPhail asked, "Will women ever learn to support a woman fighting for women's rights?" We are told that "the little woman" in the home is our eternal enemy, that she being secure feels that we single women are queer fish since we have to work to support ourselves and often dependents. The solution is for women to join unions.

Fonthill, Ont. GRACE M. GRIFFITHS

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE LARGEST door in the world—over 1,000 feet long and 69 feet high—is being built for an aircraft assembly plant near Bristol, England. Richard should have lots of fun with this one.

•

We understand that the reported discovery of the ruins of an old Indian settlement on the outskirts of Toronto now turns out to be a recently completed post-war housing development.

•

A 67-year record was broken recently in England when the sun was not seen for 21 straight days. With all the rotten weather over there, it can hardly be blamed for keeping out of sight.

•

Private Enterprise

During a radio forum discussion, a speaker reminded his audience that money is made by using it. A simple demonstration of this point must be the two bits we see on the plate every time we check in our coat at the weekly club luncheon.

•

Finding himself without funds to pay for his restaurant meal, a Chicago man left his false teeth as security, but afterwards was further exasperated by forgetting the location of the restaurant. Under the circumstances, he could hardly be expected to grin and bear it.

•

Much of the recent bad weather is said to be due to spots on the sun. The remedy seems to be a good dose of spring medicine.

•

Caption in illustrated weekly:
COAL MINE ON FIRE
Offhand, we would say that this is not the mine from which our coal merchant gets his supply.

•

There appears to be some doubt concerning the authenticity of the remains of an alleged prehistoric monster found in Florida recently, for, at the time the animal is supposed to have lived, Columbus hadn't even discovered the continent.

•

In Windsor recently, a "baby" automobile was seen to follow its owner after he had stepped out for some gas. The affection of these pets is always touching, and should not be nipped in the bud.

•

Feature Story

The latest in cameras, which takes, develops, and prints a photograph within one minute, making possible a repeat if the result is unsatisfactory, is a bad blow for those owners of family snap-shot albums who collect decapitated relatives.

•

From the report of a law court discussion on legal terminology in a New York paper:
"Final is a good word . . . . Final is fianl"
Well, almost.

•

From an Ontario weekly:
"Farm help wanted for milking and driving a truck."
The post-war jeeps have more in them than we thought.

•

From a syndicated medical column:
"If we only knew what rubbish was in the air, we would not dare to breathe."
A more comfortable alternative is just to turn off the radio.

•

A special educational course for undertakers' assistants has been inaugurated by an evening school. It is indeed pleasant to contemplate the possibility of the last services these gentlemen render us being enlivened by a sprightly and informative conversation, even though it be somewhat one-sided.

•

A new ordinance of Lewisville, Texas, makes it unlawful for any male person "to flirt with or ogle any female person, or to utter, make or produce any sound intended or calculated to attract the attention of such female person." Our niece Ettie wants to know why pick on the girls to miss all the breaks.

—*Drawing by Wilf Long, Toronto.*

Dr. Joseph Burr Tyrrell of Toronto, who has been awarded the Woolaston Medal of the Geographical Society of London for his pioneer work in the development of western Canada. The award will be handed to the Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain on March 19. Born at Weston in 1858, and later a graduate of Upper Canada College and Osgoode Hall, Dr. Tyrrell entered the survey field in 1881, and is responsible for discovering and mapping many parts of the Northwest Territories. His five years in the Klondyke during the gold rush, says Dr. Tyrrell, didn't bring him a fortune, but did result in a lot of important geological facts.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

an excess profits tax and an enormous personal income tax.

It is imperative that taxation should be reduced as much as possible, but that possible is not very great for the next few years. But we strongly suggest, and we believe the view is coming to be widely held, that much of the inescapable taxation should be re-directed so as to fall on consumption rather than on productive effort.

Let the producers collect the full value of their contribution to the productive process. Take from them what the government needs when they spend it, not when they earn it. There is no need at present to worry about the effect on consumption; consumption is in splendid health, while production is stunted and weakly.

Quebec and B.N.A. Act

IT SEEMS unfortunate to us that the Quebec Legislature should be in process of committing itself—and is indeed obliged to commit itself unless it wishes to vote the Duplessis Government out of power—to certain propositions of law concerning the Canadian Constitution which have absolutely no foundation in any court judgment upon that document. The Legislature is required to commit itself to the propositions that the Constitution is a compact, and cannot be altered without the consent of the contracting parties, and that the Dominion's rights of taxation are not absolute but are limited in some manner and degree by certain prior rights of the provinces.

We hope that before voting to commit themselves to these extraordinary claims, the more serious members of the Legislature will read an article by Professor Frank Scott in the current *Journal of Economics and Political Science*. Mr. Scott takes the ground that the B.N.A. Act is only in a very limited sense a "federal" constitution, in that it expressly provides the central authority with powers by which it can trench upon and even override the powers assigned to the provinces. The clearest and most important of these is of course the power of veto on all new provincial legislation, than which, as he very aptly remarks, "it is difficult to imagine a more unfederal principle". The claim that this power is obsolete was beginning to be made in the years just before the Alberta Legislature, in Mr. Scott's words, "happily provided the maximum incentive to a judicial restatement of the letter of the law" by making "a frontal attack on the citadels of finance". (It is certainly regrettable that it is so much easier to rouse the Dominion to activity when large-scale property is affected than when mere personal rights are involved.) But it is not obsolete so long as it remains in the Constitution and the courts are not prepared to whittle it away by interpretation, which incidentally would be an extremely difficult thing to do.

Another most interesting point in Mr. Scott's article, and a most damaging one for the compact theory people, is that in both the Quebec and London Resolutions there was no suggestion of "property and civil rights" being handed over wholly to the provinces. The provincial jurisdiction in these matters was expressly qualified by the words "excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament". The British lawmakers apparently considered these words unnecessary and made the item read "property and civil rights in the province", but if that change enlarged the area of the provincial rights the enlargement was not the result of any "compact", for the provinces had already agreed to accept only the unenlarged area with the "portions assigned to the General Parliament" left out.

Mr. Scott maintains that the dropping of this phrase made no difference, on the ground that the exception is still provided for in the concluding paragraph of the Dominion Powers Section, but with this we cannot agree, for that paragraph merely says that the subjects assigned to the Dominion "shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects" assigned to the provinces. The "Class of Matters of a local or private Nature" does not mean all the classes assigned to the provinces, including property and civil rights; there is a class specifically described as "Matters of a local" etc., numbered 16, and it is that class and that class alone which is not to be interpreted as having within it any matter which also comes within one of the Dominion subjects.

The truth is of course that the B.N.A. Act is neither a compact nor a federation nor a confederacy, it is merely a statute of the British Parliament, and will not become a compact or a federation or a confederacy (or a unitary state) until the Canadian people have decided to take over the responsibility for its maintenance and amendment. It is our hope that when they do so they will regard parts of it, those relating to language, education, the French Civil Law and one or two other subjects, as being of a compact nature and a great deal of it as being perfectly capable of amendment after due consideration without any consent by Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick or even Prince Edward Island, to say nothing of the provinces which are younger than the "compact" itself.

UNIVERSALITY

THERE is a miracle of commonplace
In grass of alien gardens, green like ours;
Willow and pine partake an equal grace
Through swift or slow declivity of showers.
There is no patriot in all the wood,
No rabid loyalty to one same thing
In all of nature's generous nationhood.
Beauty admits no murderous following.

When will the blindness fall from us, the pride
Be swept away, the unavailing bars
Of creed and boundary be set aside?
We, who draw loveliness from equal stars,
To whom the self-same morning comes, the same
Cycle of seasons, the impartial sun,
Are known to God by an inclusive name
And serve Him not as many, but as one.

R. H. GRENVILLE

LIGHT IN A KREMLIN WINDOW *Copyright in All Countries*

A Great Actonian

LORD ACTON, greatest of the Roman Catholic advocates of personal freedom in the nineteenth century, died in 1902; and the mark which he left on the world consisted so much more in his profound influence on his contemporaries than in any substantial volume of literary output that there is serious danger of his becoming known solely as the author of the aphorism "All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely"—a very useful aphorism for the present moment, but not an adequate memorial for the life-work of a great mind. It is therefore interesting to find one of the greatest living Actonians, Lewis Williams Douglas, son, grandson and great-grandson of three famous Scottish Canadians, placed last week in a post from which he may during the next few years exercise a great deal of influence upon the course of world affairs. He has been appointed Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James.

Ever since the great-grandfather removed from Glasgow to Quebec the Douglases have been not only brilliant but financially successful, and lavish in the use of their wealth for the public good. The new Ambassador was Principal of McGill through two years of very difficult financial reorganization, and could have become the greatest academic administrator in the Dominion had he been able to confine his interest to that sphere. But the running of a university, even so important a one as McGill, could not satisfy the thirst for large-scale activity which animated Douglas, and after the war broke out he returned to American politics as a strong opponent of the third term for a President with whom in his first term he had been an enthusiastic collaborator. When the United States was brought into the war he returned to the service of the government, and rendered invaluable aid as Director of Lend-Lease to Britain.

No American could realize more fully than L. W. Douglas the supreme importance to the cause of individual liberty, for Americans as much as for anybody else in the world, of the success and prosperity of Great Britain. No American could plead that cause with greater acceptance among other Americans. A Democrat by heredity and conviction, he broke with the Democrats when he felt that they were departing from their tradition of personal liberty, and allied himself with the Republicans in what was probably their healthiest and most progressive phase, in the Willkie period. His motives have never been questioned, he is *persona grata* with both parties, and he should be able to serve with acceptance and great influence no matter who comes to power in 1948.

Surprising Situation

THE House of Commons was unquestionably staggered a few days ago to learn from a member of the Government that the office of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property pays its own way by means of a charge of "not more than" two per cent on the property passing through its hands, and that the monies thus collected (and to a considerable extent expended) are subject to no control by Parliament, and until a short time ago were not even reported to the Auditor General. The accounts of the office have, it is true, been checked by a firm of chartered accountants, but since there are no statutes and no votes by Parliament prescribing the uses that may be made of the sums involved, all that the accountants can do is to certify that certain sums have been expended, —they cannot say, as the Auditor General must, that they have been expended in accordance with the expressed will of the representatives of the people.

This, it seems to us, is an entirely improper situation. We have no objection to the owners of alien property being charged two per cent for the privilege of having their property taken over by the custodian. That is the penalty they pay for being enemy aliens. Unfortunately a great deal of the property confided to the custodian has not been the property of enemy aliens, it has been the property of perfectly good Canadians, against many of whom no charge of activities favorable to the enemy has ever been laid, let alone substantiated. That these should be charged two per cent for having their property managed, usually to their great disadvantage, by the custodian seems to us an improper use of the powers of the Crown.

But the main objection to the system lies in the fact that it creates an enormous source of income for the Crown, the expenditure of which is entirely beyond the control of Parliament. Anxious as we were to have the Ukrainian Farmer-Labor Temple Association reimbursed for the losses caused by the quite unjustifiable sales of its properties in the early years of the war, we still feel that that reimbursement should have been voted by Parliament, and not effected out of a fund of which Parliament had never heard and over whose disposition it had no control. The sum involved in this fund is certainly large, and may be enormous. We hope that the submission of it to the Auditor General may be merely the first step towards putting it under all the limitations of any other monies coming into the possession of the Crown.

The Worser Comics

A MOST interesting, and on the whole wise and instructive, brief on "The Problem of Controlling the Reading of Undesirable Periodical Literature" has been presented to the Library Advisory Council of Saskatchewan by the Provincial Librarian, Mrs. Austin Bothwell. Most of the brief is devoted to the question of the "comics", and like most other discussions of that question which we have noted it fails to distinguish between the comics which are a department of the daily newspaper, and which consequently are "sold" to the adult buyer, and those which are produced in book form and are actually purchased by the child consumer himself. The difference between these two classes, or rather the difference between the lower grades in the two classes, in point of the detrimental effect on the child mind is enormous.

It is our considered opinion, based upon a long study, and supported by the opinion of many experts in whom we have confidence, that there is extremely little in the comic strips which appear in the respectable dailies to cause perturbation in the most solicitous parental breast. On the other hand many of the comic books are vulgar, sexy, productive of an admiration for crime, and destructive of the sense of difference between good and evil. They constitute a new type of danger in our society because of the new factor introduced by the fact that children today have far more spending money than they ever had before and are subject to far less parental control in the spending of it.

It is almost certainly neither possible nor desirable, in a country professing to practice the freedoms of democracy, to do much to mitigate this evil by means of a prohibitive censorship. Mrs. Bothwell seems to think so, at any rate, and relies largely, and we think rightly, on "immunization" of the children themselves. She quotes a considerable group of psychologists who "believe that if children are provided with a normal home, sufficient outlets for their energy, and a full and well-rounded life of work and play, they will not suffer harm from whatever undesirable literature they come in contact with, nor will they spend an excessive amount of time on it". This, she adds, was the chief solution proposed by the British Columbia Legislative Committee which investigated the same subject recently, and which relied largely on the development of community leisure-time activities under the leadership of trained personnel.

The good family home is of course enormously more valuable even than a good community centre; but the state can do little about homes (other than encouraging the building of the houses which are to contain them) and can do a great deal about community centres.

INSULTED POET

IF I could find a subject (the earnest Poet said)
I'd do a rousing lyric ode that surely would be read,
Or I might cook an epic to turn a critic's head.

But everything is usual, well-worn and commonplace,
The same old clouds, the same old fields, the same familiar face
Of Jane, my wife, a woman of the well-known human race.

So nothing stirs my fancy or electrifies my pen.
I walk the ordinary streets like ordinary men,
I eat my ordinary meals and go to bed at ten.

But Jane, my ordinary wife, says anyone can sing
Who isn't lazy as a hound, loose as a piece of string,
—Which comment I consider as a most insulting thing.

J. E. M.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

How Can National Ideals Become as Natural as Sectional Ones?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. EASTON'S article (S.N., Jan. 11), "A National Ideal Is Nation's Greatest Need", seems to me exceptionable in many respects. Just to cite three of these:

1. The idea that it was the presence of French Canadians in Quebec which prevented the other older provinces from developing as "a little England beyond the seas" (like Australia and New Zealand) overlooks the fact that a core of population in those provinces, which was especially influential in the period when traditions were taking root and "mores" being established, was *not* transplanted directly from Britain, but had already been North American for some generations, and shared and inherited the common nascent "culture" of the English-speaking colonial community on this continent, already with traits of its own.

2. The question whether we should have more national government at the centre, or more provincial government at the periphery might be ultimately of no great significance, if it were merely a question of organization of administration. Articles in Ontario publications deploring more or less querulously the lack of a national ideal or national spirit never, in my observation, come to honest grips with the fundamental question: *How and why* it is that sectional (in many cases, provincial) loyalties, ideals, affections, or what not, appear in many ways the more spontaneous and natural ones.

3. Isn't Mr. Easton's emphasis on Marx a bit misplaced? The idea that when a shoe pinches men's thoughts busy themselves with means for relieving the pain is scarcely a monopoly idea with Marx. Mr. Easton's exposition of the way in which we must feel our way, one stage at a time, is cautious and sound enough. But it strikes one as a bit curious, when he brings in, as if it were part of an exegesis of Marxism, the sentence "If a thinker were able to foresee . . . the whole process of the evolution of capitalism . . . " Isn't such doctrinaire foreseeing precisely an integral feature of Marxist doctrine? The story of Marx himself saying "Moi, je ne suis pas Marxist", may or may not be authentic. But surely his own writings were, in this respect, Marxist enough. In a word, isn't Mr. Easton citing Marx's authority for something which, while persuasive and pertinent enough as Mr. Easton argues it, hardly justifies such unqualified identification with Marx?

WINTHROP BELL

Chester, Nova Scotia.

Wolfit's Performances

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE severe way in which the Donald Wolfit Shakespearean performances have been handled by the New York dramatic critics reminds me that your Lucy Van Gogh (S.N., Feb. 1) was the only critic in Toronto who did not go into ecstasies over their performances here. I would like to congratulate her. I had expected so much, following the advance press notices, that I was greatly disappointed. Is it that so many of our critics today are too young and have no standards with which to gauge really fine acting? The local critic who wrote so glowingly of Rosalind Iden's acting certainly could never have seen Edith Wynne Matheson or Ada Rehan. The discerning public is looking for more real criticism, not saccharine effusions.

Toronto, Ont. CARL H. HUNTER

Liquor Advertising

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ACTUALLY the picture is not nearly as black as your editorial reference to "enormous quantities of non-Canadian periodicals carrying such advertising" would imply (S.N., Feb. 22). As a matter of fact, the majority of non-Canadian periodicals which are imported carry no distillery or brewery advertising. (Refer to recent advertising media records for circulation figures.) The balance can hardly be reasonably credited with "completely" nullifying the good which the prohibitory alcohol advertising legislation in Canada might accomplish. Interestingly, a U.S. weekly magazine (the one with the largest circulation of any imported U.S. weekly in Canada) never carries a line of alcohol advertising, and has been undisputed leader in its field for more years than either of us can remember, in spite of millions of dollars' worth of alcohol advertising in its competitor's pages.

And it is not the only one they publish without benefit of liquor advertising revenue.

According to the Feb. 15 issue of *Marketing*, brewing and distilling interests spent over a million advertising dollars in 1946 in Canadian publications, of which amount SATURDAY NIGHT received its share. How much do you think they should spend so that Canadian publications can compete more favorably with imported non-Canadian periodicals? At this point a compliment hardly seems in order, but I would like you to know that I have a very high regard for SATURDAY NIGHT and consider it to compare more than favorably with the majority of non-Canadian imports.

Hamilton, Ont. JACK MCNIE

E. B. White and Mother Goose

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE YOUR enthusiasm for E. B. White's "The Wild Flag" (S.N., Feb. 15), there are others of us who while complimenting Mr. White as a slick and humorous journalist, suspect his remedies of having more humor than practical value. As *Time* said: "He concedes that his shimmering blueprint 'will be too purely theoretical for the practising statesman, who is faced with the grim job of operating with the equipment at hand...' Since practising statesmen can do little else, this admission is perhaps fatal." We have had countless Utopian inventions since Plato's "Republic", which make entertaining and sometimes stimulating reading, but which are as far removed from the realities of human nature and society as Mr. White is from Plato.

No one can deny that Mr. White's writing is simple. The only hitch is that modern social problems are not simple, and to simplify them to the extent which he does is to merely cloud the issue. People who prefer the simple solution should stick to Mother Goose. That she is not concerned with international affairs only adds to her attraction!

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

The Woman Artist

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WRITING as two women painters we would like to take exception to a statement in Paul Duval's "Art of Edna Tacon" (S.N., Feb. 1). We agree that no doubt Miss Tacon's work reflects the deep seriousness with which she takes her art. But is she unique in this? Mr. Duval goes on to say that the majority of women painters today do not take their art with the same seriousness and instead look on painting merely as another form of club-going. We consider this both unfair and incorrect. Those who feel they have some contribution to make to painting must put their art before personal considerations and take it with the deep seriousness which moulds the whole pattern of life.

Mr. Duval states that this supposed lack of seriousness displayed by women artists today can be seen in their annual shows and may ring the death knell of the progressive group. For those of us who exhibit annually a matter of fifty or so pictures, it obviously could hardly be possible to accomplish this merely as a means of social distraction.

Toronto, Ont. ANNE SANDERS
PEGGY BRISBY

East Is East

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ALL through the war I read Willson Woodside's articles with keen interest and still find them the best regular commentary on world affairs that I have a chance to read. Recently (S.N., Feb. 1) in an article on India, Mr. Woodside referred to the writings of Sir Mohammed Iqbal. I would like to read what Sir Mohammed has to say about the fundamental differences in eastern and western character. Where have his words on this subject been published?

Islington, Ont. M. T. NEWBY

Ed. Note: Sir Mohammed Iqbal made the comparison between the Eastern and Western character in a speech before the Moslem League in 1932.

Women in Unions?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"IS IT Home Sweet Home for Women Who Want or Need a Job?" (S.N., Feb. 15), struck a responsive chord in me. In a certain laboratory operated by the Inspection Board of the U.K. and Canada, women university graduates could and did rise to the status of shift boss but were never graded the same as the men. It was always "Male and Female Chemists". We women accepted the same responsibilities, did the same work, and, I am certain, acquitted ourselves with zeal. Although the men (graduate and non-graduate) received their raises, the women were told that they would have to accept new responsibilities and do new work before they could qualify. (We got no raises.) After VE-day men chemists were sent from another laboratory to take the places of the women as they were got rid of.

Well has Agnes McPhail asked, "Will women ever learn to support a woman fighting for women's rights?" We are told that "the little woman" in the home is our eternal enemy, that she being secure feels that we single women are queer fish since we have to work to support ourselves and often dependents. The solution is for women to join unions.

Fonthill, Ont. GRACE M. GRIFFITHS

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THE LARGEST door in the world—over 1,000 feet long and 69 feet high—is being built for an aircraft assembly plant near Bristol, England. Richard should have lots of fun with this one.

•

We understand that the reported discovery of the ruins of an old Indian settlement on the outskirts of Toronto now turns out to be a recently completed post-war housing development.

•

A 67-year record was broken recently in England when the sun was not seen for 21 straight days. With all the rotten weather over there, it can hardly be blamed for keeping out of sight.

•

Private Enterprise

During a radio forum discussion, a speaker reminded his audience that money is made by using it. A simple demonstration of this point must be the two bits we see on the plate every time we check in our coat at the weekly club luncheon.

•

Finding himself without funds to pay for his restaurant meal, a Chicago man left his false teeth as security, but afterwards was further exasperated by forgetting the location of the restaurant. Under the circumstances, he could hardly be expected to grin and bear it.

•

Much of the recent bad weather is said to be due to spots on the sun. The remedy seems to be a good dose of spring medicine.

•

Caption in illustrated weekly:
COAL MINE ON FIRE

Offhand, we would say that this is not the mine from which our coal merchant gets his supply.

•

There appears to be some doubt concerning the authenticity of the remains of an alleged prehistoric monster found in Florida recently, for, at the time the animal is supposed to have lived, Columbus hadn't even discovered the continent.

•

In Windsor recently, a "baby" automobile was seen to follow its owner after he had stepped out for some gas. The affection of these pets is always touching, and should not be nipped in the bud.

•

Feature Story

The latest in cameras, which takes, develops, and prints a photograph within one minute, making possible a repeat if the result is unsatisfactory, is a bad blow for those owners of family snap-shot albums who collect decapitated relatives.

•

From the report of a law court discussion on legal terminology in a New York paper:

"Final is a good word . . . Final is fianl"
Well, almost.

•

From an Ontario weekly:
"Farm help wanted for milking and driving a truck."
The post-war jeeps have more in them than we thought.

•

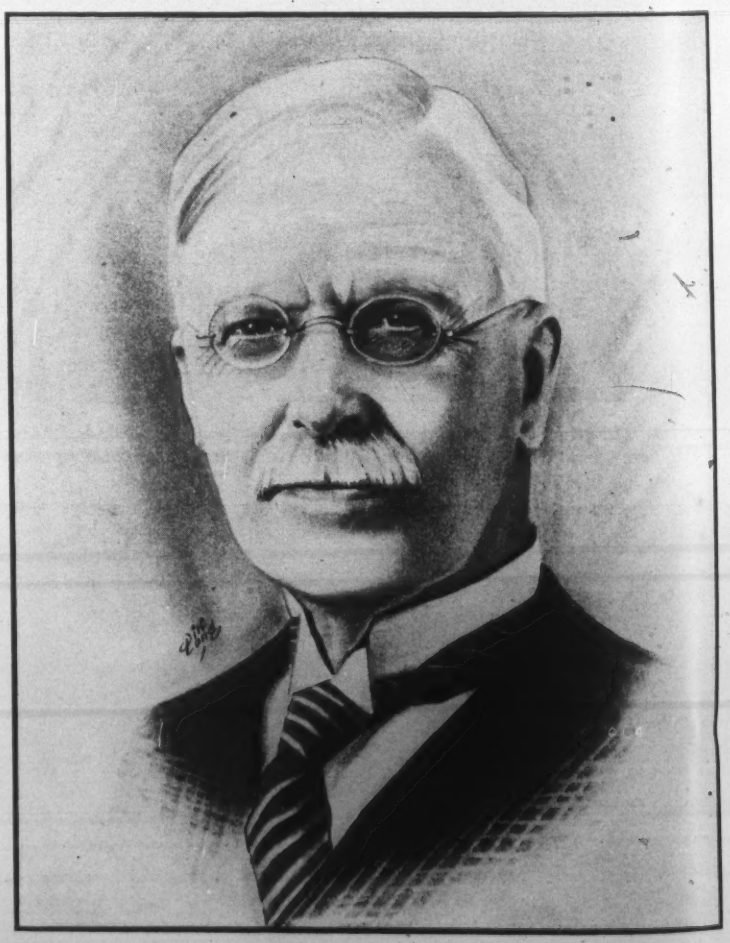
From a syndicated medical column:
"If we only knew what rubbish was in the air, we would not dare to breathe."
A more comfortable alternative is just to turn off the radio.

•

A special educational course for undertakers' assistants has been inaugurated by an evening school. It is indeed pleasant to contemplate the possibility of the last services these gentlemen render us being enlivened by a sprightly and informative conversation, even though it be somewhat one-sided.

•

A new ordinance of Lewisville, Texas, makes it unlawful for any male person "to flirt with or ogle any female person, or to utter, make or produce any sound intended or calculated to attract the attention of such female person." Our niece Ettie wants to know why pick on the girls to miss all the breaks.



—*Drawing by Wilf Long, Toronto.*

Dr. Joseph Burr Tyrrell of Toronto, who has been awarded the Woolaston Medal of the Geographical Society of London for his pioneer work in the development of western Canada. The award will be handed to the Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain on March 19. Born at Weston in 1858, and later a graduate of Upper Canada College and Osgoode Hall, Dr. Tyrrell entered the survey field in 1881, and is responsible for discovering and mapping many parts of the Northwest Territories. His five years in the Klondyke during the gold rush, says Dr. Tyrrell, didn't bring him a fortune, but did result in a lot of important geological facts.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

an excess profits tax and an enormous personal income tax.

It is imperative that taxation should be reduced as much as possible, but that possible is not very great for the next few years. But we strongly suggest, and we believe the view is coming to be widely held, that much of the inescapable taxation should be re-directed so as to fall on consumption rather than on productive effort.

Let the producers collect the full value of their contribution to the productive process. Take from them what the government needs when they spend it, not when they earn it. There is no need at present to worry about the effect on consumption; consumption is in splendid health, while production is stunted and weakly.

Quebec and B.N.A. Act

IT SEEMS unfortunate to us that the Quebec Legislature should be in process of committing itself—and is indeed obliged to commit itself unless it wishes to vote the Duplessis Government out of power—to certain propositions of law concerning the Canadian Constitution which have absolutely no foundation in any court judgment upon that document. The Legislature is required to commit itself to the propositions that the Constitution is a compact, and cannot be altered without the consent of the contracting parties, and that the Dominion's rights of taxation are not absolute but are limited in some manner and degree by certain prior rights of the provinces.

We hope that before voting to commit themselves to these extraordinary claims, the more serious members of the Legislature will read an article by Professor Frank Scott in the current *Journal of Economics and Political Science*. Mr. Scott takes the ground that the B.N.A. Act is only in a very limited sense a "federal" constitution, in that it expressly provides the central authority with powers by which it can trench upon and even override the powers assigned to the provinces. The clearest and most important of these is of course the power of veto on all new provincial legislation, than which, as he very aptly remarks, "it is difficult to imagine a more unfederal principle". The claim that this power is obsolete was beginning to be made in the years just before the Alberta Legislature, in Mr. Scott's words, "happily provided the maximum incentive to a judicial restatement of the letter of the law" by making "a frontal attack on the citadels of finance". (It is certainly regrettable that it is so much easier to rouse the Dominion to activity when large-scale property is affected than when mere personal rights are involved.) But it is not obsolete so long as it remains in the Constitution and the courts are not prepared to whittle it away by interpretation, which incidentally would be an extremely difficult thing to do.

Another most interesting point in Mr. Scott's article, and a most damaging one for the compact theory people, is that in both the Quebec and London Resolutions there was no suggestion of "property and civil rights" being handed over wholly to the provinces. The provincial jurisdiction in these matters was expressly qualified by the words "excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament". The British lawmakers apparently considered these words unnecessary and made the item read "property and civil rights in the province", but if that change enlarged the area of the provincial rights the enlargement was not the result of any "compact", for the provinces had already agreed to accept only the unenlarged area with the "portions assigned to the General Parliament" left out.

Mr. Scott maintains that the dropping of this phrase made no difference, on the ground that the exception is still provided for in the concluding paragraph of the Dominion Powers Section, but with this we cannot agree, for that paragraph merely says that the subjects assigned to the Dominion "shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects" assigned to the provinces. The "Class of Matters of a local or private Nature" does not mean all the classes assigned to the provinces, including property and civil rights; there is a class specifically described as "Matters of a local" etc., numbered 16, and it is that class and that class alone which is not to be interpreted as having within it any matter which also comes within one of the Dominion subjects.

The truth is of course that the B.N.A. Act is neither a compact nor a federation nor a confederacy, it is merely a statute of the British Parliament, and will not become a compact or a federation or a confederacy (or a unitary state) until the Canadian people have decided to take over the responsibility for its maintenance and amendment. It is our hope that when they do so they will regard parts of it, those relating to language, education, the French Civil Law and one or two other subjects, as being of a compact nature and a great deal of it as being perfectly capable of amendment after due consideration without any consent by Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick or even Prince Edward Island, to say nothing of the provinces which are younger than the "compact" itself.

UNIVERSALITY

THERE is a miracle of commonplace
In grass of alien gardens, green like ours;
Willow and pine partake an equal grace
Through swift or slow declivity of showers.
There is no patriot in all the wood,
No rabid loyalty to one same thing
In all of nature's generous nationhood.
Beauty admits no murderous following.

When will the blindness fall from us, the pride
Be swept away, the unavailing bars
Of creed and boundary be set aside?
We, who draw loveliness from equal stars,
To whom the self-same morning comes, the same
Cycle of seasons, the impartial sun,
Are known to God by an inclusive name
And serve Him not as many, but as one.

R. H. GRENVILLE

LIGHT IN A KREMLIN WINDOW *Copyright in All Countries*

A Great Actonian

LORD ACTON, greatest of the Roman Catholic advocates of personal freedom in the nineteenth century, died in 1902; and the mark which he left on the world consisted so much more in his profound influence on his contemporaries than in any substantial volume of literary output that there is serious danger of his becoming known solely as the author of the aphorism "All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely"—a very useful aphorism for the present moment, but not an adequate memorial for the life-work of a great mind. It is therefore interesting to find one of the greatest living Actonians, Lewis Williams Douglas, son, grandson and great-grandson of three famous Scottish Canadians, placed last week in a post from which he may during the next few years exercise a great deal of influence upon the course of world affairs. He has been appointed Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James.

Ever since the great-grandfather removed from Glasgow to Quebec the Douglases have been not only brilliant but financially successful, and lavish in the use of their wealth for the public good. The new Ambassador was Principal of McGill through two years of very difficult financial reorganization, and could have become the greatest academic administrator in the Dominion had he been able to confine his interest to that sphere. But the running of a university, even so important a one as McGill, could not satisfy the thirst for large-scale activity which animated Douglas, and after the war broke out he returned to American politics as a strong opponent of the third term for a President with whom in his first term he had been an enthusiastic collaborator. When the United States was brought into the war he returned to the service of the government, and rendered invaluable aid as Director of Lend-Lease to Britain.

No American could realize more fully than L. W. Douglas the supreme importance to the cause of individual liberty, for Americans as much as for anybody else in the world, of the success and prosperity of Great Britain. No American could plead that cause with greater acceptance among other Americans. A Democrat by heredity and conviction, he broke with the Democrats when he felt that they were departing from their tradition of personal liberty, and allied himself with the Republicans in what was probably their healthiest and most progressive phase, in the Willkie period. His motives have never been questioned, he is *persona grata* with both parties, and he should be able to serve with acceptance and great influence no matter who comes to power in 1948.

Surprising Situation

THE House of Commons was unquestionably staggered a few days ago to learn from a member of the Government that the office of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property pays its own way by means of a charge of "not more than" two per cent on the property passing through its hands, and that the monies thus collected (and to a considerable extent expended) are subject to no control by Parliament, and until a short time ago were not even reported to the Auditor General. The accounts of the office have, it is true, been checked by a firm of chartered accountants, but since there are no statutes and no votes by Parliament prescribing the uses that may be made of the sums involved, all that the accountants can do is to certify that certain sums have been expended, —they cannot say, as the Auditor General must, that they have been expended in accordance with the expressed will of the representatives of the people.

This, it seems to us, is an entirely improper situation. We have no objection to the owners of alien property being charged two per cent for the privilege of having their property taken over by the custodian. That is the penalty they pay for being enemy aliens. Unfortunately a great deal of the property confided to the custodian has not been the property of enemy aliens, it has been the property of perfectly good Canadians, against many of whom no charge of activities favorable to the enemy has ever been laid, let alone substantiated. That these should be charged two per cent for having their property managed, usually to their great disadvantage, by the custodian seems to us an improper use of the powers of the Crown.

But the main objection to the system lies in the fact that it creates an enormous source of income for the Crown, the expenditure of which is entirely beyond the control of Parliament. Anxious as we were to have the Ukrainian Farmer-Labor Temple Association reimbursed for the losses caused by the quite unjustifiable sales of its properties in the early years of the war, we still feel that that reimbursement should have been voted by Parliament, and not effected out of a fund of which Parliament had never heard and over whose disposition it had no control. The sum involved in this fund is certainly large, and may be enormous. We hope that the submission of it to the Auditor General may be merely the first step towards putting it under all the limitations of any other monies coming into the possession of the Crown.

The Worser Comics

A MOST interesting, and on the whole wise and instructive, brief on "The Problem of Controlling the Reading of Undesirable Periodical Literature" has been presented to the Library Advisory Council of Saskatchewan by the Provincial Librarian, Mrs. Austin Bothwell. Most of the brief is devoted to the question of the "comics", and like most other discussions of that question which we have noted it fails to distinguish between the comics which are a department of the daily newspaper, and which consequently are "sold" to the adult buyer, and those which are produced in book form and are actually purchased by the child consumer himself. The difference between these two classes, or rather the difference between the lower grades in the two classes, in point of the detrimental effect on the child mind is enormous.

It is our considered opinion, based upon a long study, and supported by the opinion of many experts in whom we have confidence, that there is extremely little in the comic strips which appear in the respectable dailies to cause perturbation in the most solicitous parental breast. On the other hand many of the comic books are vulgar, sexy, productive of an admiration for crime, and destructive of the sense of difference between good and evil. They constitute a new type of danger in our society because of the new factor introduced by the fact that children today have far more spending money than they ever had before and are subject to far less parental control in the spending of it.

It is almost certainly neither possible nor desirable, in a country professing to practice the freedoms of democracy, to do much to mitigate this evil by means of a prohibitive censorship. Mrs. Bothwell seems to think so, at any rate, and relies largely, and we think rightly, on "immunization" of the children themselves. She quotes a considerable group of psychologists who "believe that if children are provided with a normal home, sufficient outlets for their energy, and a full and well-rounded life of work and play, they will not suffer harm from whatever undesirable literature they come in contact with, nor will they spend an excessive amount of time on it". This, she adds, was the chief solution proposed by the British Columbia Legislative Committee which investigated the same subject recently, and which relied largely on the development of community leisure-time activities under the leadership of trained personnel.

The good family home is of course enormously more valuable even than a good community centre; but the state can do little about homes (other than encouraging the building of the houses which are to contain them) and can do a great deal about community centres.

INSULTED POET

IF I could find a subject (the earnest Poet said)
I'd do a rousing lyric ode that surely would be read.
Or I might cook an epic to turn a critic's head.

But everything is usual, well-worn and commonplace.
The same old clouds, the same old fields, the same familiar face
Of Jane, my wife, a woman of the well-known human race.

So nothing stirs my fancy or electrifies my pen.
I walk the ordinary streets like ordinary men,
I eat my ordinary meals and go to bed at ten.

But Jane, my ordinary wife, says anyone can sing
Who isn't lazy as a hound, loose as a piece of string,
—Which comment I consider as a most insulting thing.

J. E. M.

Why Britain's Plight Must Vitally Affect Canada

By STUART ARMOUR

Unless the situation now confronting Britain, so glaringly highlighted by two recent White Papers, can be speedily corrected, the Canadian economy is bound to be very adversely affected. For, thanks to the dependence on export reflected in our existing pattern of job distribution, the level of Canadian prosperity has long been a sort of by-product of prosperity elsewhere.

In the article below, Mr. Armour draws attention to some of the factors which give Canadians an interest in Britain's troubles which goes far deeper than sentiment.

MUCH has been written of late as to the sad plight of the British economy. But there has been a rather natural tendency to confuse the effects of the worst winter weather in more than 100 years with the basic economic situation. Thus many people (and especially those who share with this writer a very warm sentimental attachment to the United Kingdom) are prone to feel that when Spring once more makes her gladsome appearance, all will be well in Britain.

Two recently issued White Papers make it clear that such cannot be the case. Those documents are, in fact, so devastating—both in what they actually say and in what they imply—that the London *Times* can describe the second of them as "the most disturbing statement ever made by a British government." Nor is the famous Thunderer alone in this opinion. The government itself said in the second White Paper that, unless individual and collective productivity increases, "we may never restore the foundations of our national life"; and the London *Economist* echoed these gloomy remarks by saying "unless there is a sudden and drastic change in policy there will never be any recovery from the crisis."

The wintry weather of 1947 has, of course, enormously compounded British economic difficulties; but it did not create them. This has been widely and sympathetically recognized in the U.S. by such influential writers as Henry Hazlitt, Walter Lippmann, Anne O'Hare MacCormick, and Dorothy Thompson. Our own Graham Towers, in his annual report on the operations of the Bank of Canada, recently uttered a warning that the condition of Britain was such as to inspire grave concern.

Nevertheless, the extent to which Canada is likely to be affected, both directly and indirectly, by the desperate situation outlined in the two White Papers is, quite evidently, not yet generally realized. There has, for instance, been little comment on the fact that the level of our national income has long been, to a considerable degree, a function of the level of production in both the United Kingdom and the United States. When Britain and the United States have both been prosperous, we have likewise enjoyed prosperity. But when either of the other two Anglo-Saxon nations have suffered economic depression, we too have had bad times.

Export Pattern

This has been (and, under normal circumstances, still is) inevitably the case, since the long-established pattern of our job distribution is such that nearly half our working force is dependent upon the state of our export industries for its livelihood. If our primary producers cannot sell their great surpluses of wheat and other farm products, of lumber and paper, and of non-ferrous metals abroad at profitable prices, our secondary industries are bound to suffer.

People do not buy Canadian or other manufactured articles in profitable volume if they are unable to sell the fruits of their own industry in world markets at a worthwhile price. Of course, it is possible (as we ourselves have lately demonstrated) to pay through taxes and loans for the products of our farms and forests and mines, and then virtually give them away to valued and less fortunate customers. But even those most anxious to assist with other people's money realize that sooner or later such action on any disproportionately large scale will lead to serious trouble.

If it is remembered, then, that our national income is in a sense a function of the national income of Great Britain, it is easier to understand why our interest in what happens to the Old Country must transcend mere sentiment or sympathy. While we should all be extremely sorry for Britain, and seek to view her problem with understanding, we must do far more than this if we ourselves hope to escape the wrath to come.

What is true of us is also, of course, true of the United States. Britain has always been the best of U.S. customers; and we have been her second best, very largely because Britain bought so much more heavily from Canada than we did from her. Thus, both Canada and the U.S. have a very vital selfish interest in seeing that Britain does restore the foundations of her national life.

It has been frequently said (but it cannot possibly be said too often) that in the years between World Wars I and II, we were participators in what is now seen to have been a very happy triangular trade arrangement. Under this arrangement, we sold to Britain (principally in the form of cereals, lumber and non-ferrous metals) about three times more merchandise than we bought from her. At the same time our merchandise purchases in the United States were far in excess of our sales to that country (even if gold is included). In addition, we borrowed heavily in the New York money market in order to make ourselves more and more an important industrial nation.

Key to Prosperity

We could do this only because the British pounds we got for our surplus wheat and other products were readily convertible in New York into the U.S. dollars we needed to square ourselves with Uncle Sam. At the same time, our purchases of American goods contributed substantially to the level of U.S. prosperity; and when that level was high the U.S. was a great purchaser of British luxury goods. As will be seen from this almost over-simple statement of the situation, Britain was, to a considerable extent, the key to Anglo-Saxon prosperity. For if she was depressed she not only tended to curtail her purchases from the U.S., but she could only take primary products from Canada at distress prices. By doing this, she naturally reduced our ability to buy from the U.S., and that in turn reduced the American demand for British luxuries.

Although we often failed to realize the fact, Britain, Canada and the U.S. were thus pretty closely linked in the bonds of self-interest, as well as in those of language, law and literature.

Many Canadians, and especially those in authority, have long realized that if Britain was unable to achieve after World War II at least some approximation of the place she held in world trade prior to that conflict, the effect upon us would be extremely serious. Hence, our interest in the re-establishment of world trade on a multilateral basis; which was evidenced, for instance, in the fine work done by the Canadian delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference. Hence, too, the determination of Ottawa to cancel considerable British indebtedness to us, and to "lend" Britain $1250 million, even in the face of opposition from certain quarters.

It has been realized, both in Ottawa and amongst informed Americans, that Alvin Hansen spoke truth when he characterized the change in Britain's economic status from that of a great creditor to a great debtor nation as the "most enormous consequence of World War II." Equal realization soon developed that, unless Britain was able to increase the volume (not the current value) of her exports by 75 per cent over the 1938 figure, she would be unable to make good the lost contribution of investment income to the maintenance of her standard of living. Furthermore, the need for the maintenance of the British standard of living, if social unrest and political disturbance were to be avoided, may be presumed to have been pretty clearly understood both in Ottawa and Washington.

Those Anglo-Saxon experts (for they were from all three countries) whose economic studies found expression in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction; and who made apparent the necessity for the Canadian and U.S. loans to Britain, always realized that failure to achieve the re-establishment of multilateral world trade would almost inevitably drive Britain to bilateralism. These men also saw only too clearly that if Britain, in extremity, embraced barter trading, in self-preservation, she would be likely to precipitate an Anglo-American trade war of devastating character.

Our Canadian experts in particular realized the vulnerability of our position if Britain elected or was forced to attempt to solve her problem by

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such means. They realized only too well that not only would barter very gravely affect our own industries, but that it would fail to provide us with the means of securing the U.S. dollars we need more than ever today. Indeed, writing recently in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York, the noted American economist, Dr. Melchior Palyi, said that our shortage of U.S. dollars may well lead Canada into "an economic crisis exactly the same as that now facing Britain." These are sobering words from a great monetary authority; they constitute a warning to all of us which cannot safely be ignored.

While it may not have been officially said anywhere, it is a pretty safe bet that Ottawa thus welcomed the British promise to restore the convertibility of sterling as a *quid pro quo* for the U.S. loan of $3750 million. On the other hand, authoritative British opinion was badly divided as to the wisdom of accepting a U.S. dollar loan which had this condition attached.

Scant Market Penetration

Well Britain, thanks to a variety of causes (many of very long standing) was not in 1946 able to increase the volume of her exports by the needed 75 per cent over 1938. Moreover, it was clear that she would not be able to do so long before the end of last year. Speaking as early as September 1946, the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade admitted that Britain's failure to effect the necessary postwar penetration of the rich North American market was likely to jeopardize all her plans.

That the plans proved impossible of fulfillment is shown by the fact that Britain's increase in exports in 1946 was only 11 per cent in dollar value (and not the needed 75 per cent) as compared with 1938. What has happened in Britain during the past few weeks—coming on top of the situation outlined in the two British White Papers—has caused the Government to set the export goal for 1947 at only 40 per cent above the 1938 level.

Where then does all this leave North America?—for the U.S. must be as gravely concerned as we are over the present situation. What, in other words, are we North Americans going to do about it? Coming closer to home, what can we Canadians do?

As a start, it might be a good thing for us to try to realize that our economy is very vitally involved in what has happened and is now happening from Land's End to John O'Groats. Realization itself is, of course, by no means enough; but the first step in meeting every problem is clearly to understand that a problem exists. Outside of some comparatively few experts, the situation which now confronts us as a result of Britain's desperate economic plight does not seem to have registered or sunk home. Indeed, those who have tried to examine the British situation critically have all-too-often been labelled anti-British when they really were animated by the greatest goodwill.

That Canadians have good reason to do some deep thinking, followed by the most clear-headed sort of planning on this vital subject, is evident from what Sydney Gampell, financial editor of Reuter's famous news service, said recently. According to this authority (whose employers have long been considered pretty close to British officialdom), Britain may well be forced to "take release from onerous loan conditions" such as making sterling convertible in 1947. In this connection, Gampell says: "A country may ruin itself, but it will never do so merely because it has signed an undertaking to do so."

This intimation that Britain may be planning to take unilateral action appears to receive at least some confirmation from a recent London *Times* editorial which declared that "means (other than loans) of insuring supplies from abroad by special arrangement with this country's customers may become inescapable." This would certainly seem to mean, in plain English, that bilateral trading may be closer than one cares to think.

Britain's Only Hope

According to Gampell, Britain feels that the plans of such bodies as F.A.O. and the International Wheat Council contemplate "charging Britain more than the free market price in order to create a chronic surplus which the Western Hemisphere can then dump in Asia."

In this he agrees with the London *Economist* which has said, "Britain's only hope of attaining equilibrium lies in a policy of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest. Yet at the moment the world, under American leadership, is expecting her to do exactly the opposite."

Gampell points out that "present North American export prices are in 'charity dollars' provided by the U.S. and Canadian taxpayers. It would be a miracle if they were maintained when the importers have to pay them themselves."

Here are clear intimations that Canada (with the U.S.) may price herself out of the great British market if the cost of producing wheat, lumber and non-ferrous metals is raised beyond the point which Britain feels she can afford. Let our labor leaders, whose actions often indicate a failure to realize that increased costs of producing primary products resulting from their wage demands must be largely recovered from world and not domestic consumers, ponder these things. For if Britain should attempt the terrible bilateral trading, or if we should find ourselves unable to sell abroad our enormous surpluses because of what are regarded as inordinate prices, we stand to suffer greatly. In fact, our suffering might well be so great as to cause all that we have accomplished to count for naught.

One Canadian Privy Councillor is reported to have told Sir Stafford Cripps eighteen months or more ago that Britain should never have approached Washington for a loan. In his view, Lord Keynes should have been sent to see the bankers of New York with the proposition that if Britain did not receive a *gift* from the U.S. of the order of ten billion dollars, her downfall as a great trading nation was foredoomed. Since the consequences of a British economic debacle were bound to have the direst consequences for the U.S. itself, and as well for Canadians and for those Americans who have invested their savings in Canada on so substantial a scale, he felt the U.S. bankers would have seen the light.

However, doubtless for the best of reasons, Britain decided to make this loan an inter-government transaction.

In the opinion of the Privy Councillor quoted above, the five billion dollars which Canada and the U.S. together subsequently made available to the United Kingdom by way of loans were always totally inadequate to British needs. That a realization of this fact, plus a realization of the terrible consequences of a failure by Britain to re-establish her world trade would have "frightened the money out of the American bankers" is reported to have been the opinion of this former Canadian official.

Whether he was prescient, or whether he was simply indulging in wishful thinking, is no longer very important. But it is important—very vitally important—that we and the U.S. do something in our own interests before it is too late. It begins to look, in fact, as if our people must be brought to a realization (and in the circumstances it cannot be too long delayed) that the economic interests of the Anglo-Saxon world are so interrelated and interdependent that what affects one English-speaking nation in the long run affects Americans, Britons and Canadians alike.

Having long filled the role of interpreters between Britons and the United States, we Canadians may have here a great chance to do a real service on behalf of mankind. For if British debacle and depression is followed by U.S. and Canadian depression, then the hopes of humanity will suffer a terrible eclipse.

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1909: PORCUPINE AREA OPENS UP

The discovery of gold in the Porcupine District of Northern Ontario heralded the discovery of other mineral deposits—contributed greatly to the opening of Canada's northern mines.

Business in Force $26,507,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $1,060,000
Assets to meet obligations $5,303,000

1913: CANADA WELCOMES 402,000 NEWCOMERS

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Business in Force $42,632,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $2,435,000
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1918: VICTORY AT LAST

World War I was over. The bugles had sounded "Cease Fire," and a wave of relief swept the country. Canada had taken a full-grown nation's part in the Victory.

Business in Force $72,741,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $6,882,000
Assets to meet obligations $15,448,000

1921: FIGHTING THE SCOURGE — DIABETES

The whole world paid tribute in 1921 to the Canadian Doctors Banting, Best and associates when they perfected a technique for extracting insulin for use in diabetes.

Business in Force $128,968,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $11,369,000
Assets to meet obligations $22,079,000

1927: CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

This year, Canada celebrated sixty years of progress and achievement!
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Business in Force $242,131,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $28,714,000
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1934: QUINTS BORN IN CALLANDER

The world gasped in surprise when five baby girls were born in Northern Ontario to Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne . . . and all five lived . . . a triumph for Dr. Dafoe.

Business in Force $278,934,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $79,085,000
Assets to meet obligations $71,357,000

1936: THREE ENTOMBED AT MOOSE RIVER

Three men were buried in an accident at Moose River Mine in Nova Scotia. 240 hours later two of them—Dr. D. E. Robertson and Alfred Scadding—were rescued alive.

Business in Force $281,579,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $93,172,000
Assets to meet obligations $79,100,000

1939: CANADA DECLARES WAR

On Sept. 3rd, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany. Seven days later—as soon as Parliament could be assembled—Canada made her own independent declaration.

Business in Force $299,597,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $115,506,000
Assets to meet obligations $91,815,000

1946: IMPERIAL LIFE BREAKS ALL RECORDS!

During 1946 the Company's insurance in force passed the $400-millions mark —the last $100-millions having been secured in less than six years!

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OTTAWA LETTER

Freight Rates Issue Will Stir Up Complex Economic Factors

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE FATE of the application for a 30 per cent increase in freight rates, now being heard by the Board of Transport Commissioners, is of very considerable concern to Canadians. If the contention of the railways is sound, a refusal to grant relief in some form and degree will soon drive Canadian railways once more into the red. Deficits in the operation of Canadian National Railways are made up by Canadian taxpayers, and anything which increases the present excessive burden of taxation cannot but depress the economy, reduce incentives to private enterprise and encourage unemployment. Deficits in the operation of privately-owned and operated Canadian lines end the income of shareholders in such ventures, and discourage private investment in a utility which has always been of prime concern in Canadian commercial life.

On the other side is the fear of Canadian industry as a whole, and more particularly those parts of Canada where the level of railway rates is of paramount importance (the Maritimes and all of the West except the Pacific seaboard) that a substantial increase in freight rates will handicap producers by raising fixed costs and making it that much more difficult to compete for export trade in the rest of the world, and to keep the wage-cost-price structure in Canada from further spirals towards permanent post-war levels.

Presumably the main task of the Board of Transport Commissioners is to weigh all the factors on both sides and make a ruling in the interests of the Canadian public as a whole.

The position of the railways has been clearly and succinctly placed before the Board by R. C. Vaughan, President of Canadian National Railways. Among other things, Mr. Vaughan set out to explode the impression, which must be widely entertained in Canada, that since the railways made a very handsome showing during the war, and since postwar traffic levels are running at peacetime records not very far short of war peaks, the rail carriers in Canada can coast along comfortably for an indefinite period, provided only that we don't run into a serious postwar business slump.

Basic Differences

President Vaughan points out to the Canadian public that in any comparison of railway operations now, as against those at the peak of the war effort, certain basic differences must be taken into account. During the war, the proportion of freight traffic in the higher and more profitable rates was considerably above normal. Maximum loading of cars was compulsory, and there was a high degree of patriotically-inspired cooperation; there was also the practical stimulus of a car shortage. The movement of war traffic required long hauls. The total effect of these factors was a very favorable operating ratio. For the Canadian National Railways (including passenger traffic), the ratio had been 100 in 1931, and 97.13 in 1938. It was reduced to 82.77 in 1940, 79.23 in 1941, 77.30 in 1942 and in 1943 it touched the very favorable ratio of 73.73. (The operating ratio is, of course, the ratio of expenses to revenues).

Since 1943 the operating ratio has grown less favorable both by increases in expenses and decreases in revenues. Wage increases have been substantial, and materials, supplies and fuel costs have risen sharply. President Vaughan said that in 1947, wages and materials would cost Canadian National Railways over $90 millions more than they would have cost at the 1939 levels.

On the revenue side, the character of the freight handled has gone back to normal, so that a smaller proportion of the traffic handled is now at the higher rates. Cars are not being loaded to capacity in the way they were. The length of haul of shipments has, on the average, declined.

"All of these factors," says Mr. Vaughan, "have combined to bring about a drop in revenue out of all proportion to the drop in total tonnage carried. At the same time, there has not been a corresponding drop in operating expenses. The revenue derived from the transportation of manufactured goods is much greater than that obtained from raw materials. As revenues have shrunk, expenses have risen."

The effect is, that even an increase in traffic will not re-establish the surplus position of the railways. The present wage rates and materials costs are such, Mr. Vaughan asserted, that even with the revenues of 1942, a deficit of $32.5 millions would have been reported (instead of a surplus of $25 millions as was the fact) and with the revenues of 1943, a deficit of $19.6 millions (instead of a surplus of $35.6 millions). These are impressive figures.

Baffling Subject

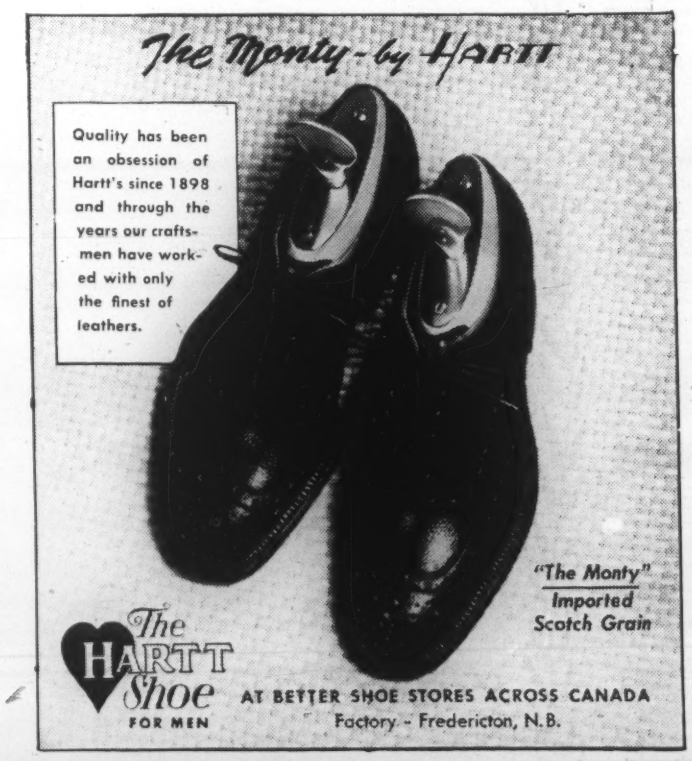
To make even an intelligent guess at the likely impact of substantially higher freight rates on Canadian business in various regions would require a very intimate knowledge of the policies and principles of freight rate structures, among other things. And of all the complex topics into which a parliamentary correspondent has, occasionally, to delve, freight rate structures are about the most baffling. But experts on freight rate structures list a number of outstanding principles, and from these it is possible to draw certain conclusions.

It is competition, very largely, which decides (within limits) the level of freight rates. Assuming that the railways were granted the right to increase tariffs by 30 per cent, it is a reasonable guess that they would take full advantage of this increase in those areas where waterborne or truck-carried traffic did not offer them keen competition; and, of course, that they would not raise their rates, even if they had the power, above competitive waterborne and highway traffic in those areas where such existed. It is this factor which particularly disturbs agriculture and industry in that part of western Canada where railways have a practical monopoly.

Another principle recognized in setting rates is cost of the service to the carrier. The cost of carrying bulk cargoes over level plains with easy gradients is, of course, considerably less than under other circumstances, but this consideration would be overridden by the existence of outside competition. Western interests claim that despite the fact that it costs the railways less to carry freight over their level terrain than elsewhere, the absence of competition would leave them exposed to higher rates, and thus the differential between rates in the West and in Central Canada would be increased.

The Maritime provinces, of course, have a very ancient and deep-seated concern over the costs of transportation between them and the industrial heart of Canada. One of their major grievances against high tariffs is that they prevent them from bringing goods by cheap waterborne routes from the Atlantic seaboard; but compel them to buy from factories in Ontario and Quebec and then pay haulage costs. Anything which increases freight costs between, say, Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Oshawa on the one hand, and the Maritime centres of population on the other increases the burden upon them of the protective tariff. The same is true of British Columbia. The grievance which the extremities of Canada have against the industrial centre is reduced by any step which cuts down the cost of buying and conveying goods made in Ontario and Quebec. It is by the same token enflamed by anything which increases the cost of Canadian-made products; and which thereby increases the spread between what they have to pay and what they could get similar goods at from the U.S. if no tariff barrier intervened.

These are only a few of the many economic factors involved in any alteration of transport costs. The Board of Transport Commissioners —and Parliament, after the ruling has been handed down—have a heavy responsibility upon their shoulders.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Problems of Economic Fusion in Germany

By IAN COLVIN

As Germany awaits the Moscow conference sentence that will determine her future, this writer makes an on-the-spot analysis of the concern which each major power—and Germany itself—has in the outcome.

Political federation will ease the morale, and economic fusion will check famine and unemployment, but it will be a long time before Germany is a prosperous state again.

Berlin.

GERMANY today is in the waiting room anxious to hear the verdict of the coming Moscow conference—the conference which will set the seal on her political and economic future. What sort of a land is this that awaits the setting of her boundaries?

She has lost the whole of Silesia, nearly all Pomerania and all Brandenburg east of the Oder-Neisse line, together with East Prussia, the province that could feed Berlin out of its own agricultural surplus. Her Ruhr coal basin produces at the best 200,000 tons daily compared with 450,000 before the war. The Ratibor Gleiwitz hard coal and Silesian brown coal deposits, with a potential equal to one quarter of the Ruhr, are lost to her. The granary of Hungary, the raw materials of the Balkans have been wrested from her grasp.

The rump republic of Germany is still large, though reduced by some 65,000 square miles; but not large enough ever to feed its present population of sixty-five millions.

There are still thought to be three million prisoners of war in Soviet Russia, some of whom will perhaps never return. All other nations hold one million Germans, so that there is a possibility that, added to civilian German communities expelled from neighbor states, her total population might reach seventy millions. A new high pressure problem for Europe!

British zone agriculture has been maintained at the highest level compared with pre-war years. It now produces 85 per cent of its normal crops.

Brandenburg, the only Soviet zone province for which figures are available to me, produces only half what she did in 1938. Hasty land reform on a political basis has destroyed the big farms which fed Leipzig, Dresden and Berlin, and helped to feed the Ruhr.

For the American zone, it has also fallen. Perhaps one quarter of the crop is withheld from the legal market.

Economic and political solutions are inseparable. For the time being, the British and American partners favor a central administration (not yet a government) to unify Germany economically, and fairly vigorous provincial governments to represent local interests. How many?

Zone Parliaments

There are to be separate Diets or Parliaments in the British zone for North-Rhine-Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein, Nether Saxony; in the American zone for Bavaria, Wurttemberg-Baden, Greater Hesse in the Soviet zone, Brandenburg, Saxony, Thuringia, Mecklenburg, Saxon province, and for three French zone provinces if the Saar is included—a baker's dozen of little states and a central administration under Allied supervision.

Would economic fusion stop the present disintegration of Germany into a patchwork of Chinese governorships? "We need fusion and exports!" say the British. "We need fusion and reparations!" say the Russians (or so General Clay and Brigadier General Draper, the American economic chiefs, represent Russian wishes).

Who will wait for his money? The most sanguine figures produced by the Western Allies show that they hope for this balance of trade for the two western zones:

	(in millions of dollars) Imports	Exports
1947	1,042	350
1948	975	675
1949	900	900

Soviet Russia needs her share of German current production now. She needs it badly; transplanting factories to Soviet Russia has not worked. The German specialists write from the East that they are idle on empty factory sites.

Germany cannot seriously export this year or next, no matter what international controls are devised. It would follow that she cannot pay reparations either.

So political federation, if the Allies permit it, is likely to ease the morale here a little, and economic fusion to check famine and unemployment. Neither will, and both cannot, provide that wishful answer to the German problem that the world is hoping for—a peaceful and prosperous state. The Russians have their misgivings that when the zonal barrier falls, Communism will stand exposed in its political failings; the British and Americans, who feared a spread of Communism a year ago fear now an invisible flow of exports from Western Germany to the Soviet zone and thence to the U.S.S.R.

Does anyone see clearly in this mosaic of interests? I am not sure that the best brains on the Inter-Allied Control are quite clear about it.

What of the German politicians? Only two or three of them possess any instinct for world problems. Kurt Schumacher, Jakob Kaiser, Josef Mueller are the three big men of the three big zones.

The refugees are still soft clay in the hands of the Allies, and practically anything can be done with these obedient, apathetic people before they harden into a new shape.

Discounting present crime in Germany, eighty per cent of which is attributable to displaced foreigners, the German artisan and working man has shown a remarkable degree of self-discipline and endurance. Not gifted with creative powers or the facility of initiative, he has, nevertheless, shown himself worthy of a better fate than is his present lot, working hard on little food, for little pay with worn-out tools and no national ideal to give him inspiration.

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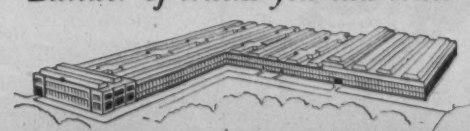

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Snow Has to Go Somewhere

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERY year as the city grew and the traffic increased, the problem of snow removal became more desperate. By 1950 municipal candidates stood or fell on a single issue: What plans were they prepared to offer for the removal of snow in the coming winter?

Actually no candidate had any plan beyond the purchasing of more and more elaborate snow-removal equipment. Every year they increased the snow-removal expropriation and bought more rotary snowploughs and caterpillar-tread trucks and tractors. Then at the first heavy snowfall the householders turned out and shovelled the snow into the road, the rotary plows went through the streets and tossed the snow back on the sidewalks and driveways and the citizens rose in a body and demanded the removal of either the City Council or the snow. The Council was usually removed at the next municipal election. The snow of course lingered on.

One day, after a particularly harassing blizzard, the Street Commissioner rose and laid a plan before the City Council. It was impossible, he declared, to prevent snow from falling and equally impossible to find any way of removing it to the public's satisfaction. The only thing to do, since snow must go somewhere, was to keep it from falling in the City. Experiments had been carried on in the Adirondacks, he pointed out, which proved it was perfectly feasible to precipitate snowfalls artificially; and he went on to describe the effect of discharging electrified nuclei into a cloud of water vapor, while the Council nodded vaguely and doodled on memo pads.

Nobody in the City Council believed the wild story. But they were so exhausted by the latest problem—what to do with the overflow of snow-fighting equipment which was already threatening to clog the downtown parking areas—that they agreed to let the Commissioner go ahead with his plans.

The Commissioner, a man of great vision and enterprise, immediately set to work, and by the following autumn the city was ringed, over a radius of thirty miles, with a system of snow dispersal stations. The experiment was the subject of a great deal of public amusement until late January of the following year when it became apparent that the Commissioner's plan actually worked. Up till that time, it was realized, not a single blizzard had reached the city, which was now completely free from everything except the usual accumulation of old newspapers, packing excelsior, gum wrappers, used fish-and-chip cartons, etc. The Commissioner was already at work investigating a plan for a giant vacuum system which would remove the remaining detritus and whirl it away to the surrounding countryside.

IT WAS from the surrounding countryside that the first protests rose. The people in the little towns and villages soon discovered that they were receiving not only their normal quota of snow but all the aborted blizzards that should have reached the City. So the mayors and reeves from the local communities hurried to the city to place their case before the Council and urge that since snow was a universal problem they should have some voice in its disposal. The Council promptly vetoed this, on the ground that the smaller communities had undertaken none of the risks and hazards of the anti-snow campaign. They then went to the Commissioner, but the Commissioner, because of his pressing duties, or possibly because of his O.B.E., was inaccessible. The deputation went away muttering.

In February a blizzard arrived which buried the Eastern communities under a three-foot snowfall, supplemented by a four-foot fall diverted from the City. The deputation of reeves and mayors appeared at once, demanding action or compensation. So an emergency meeting was called and the City Council passed a resolution donating its entire snow-fighting equipment to the surrounding towns and villages. The citizens, not to be outdone, volunteered to surrender their snow shovels, which were collected in a forty foot pile in front of the City Hall. Newsreel men came to take pictures and the city papers ran admiring headlines: BIG CITY HAS A HEART. As a further gesture of friendship the City Council began issuing form letters of condolence to the widows of small-town citizens who had collapsed from coronary thrombosis after attempting to deal with twelve-foot snowdrifts.

THIS should have kept the smaller communities quiet; in fact it did till the first big blizzard of the following winter. The deputation then reappeared, threatening to start dispersal stations of its own. The City Council replied that there was no longer any need for alarm, since the Federal Government had undertaken a national scheme for blizzard control. This was nothing less than the establishment of a national home for blizzards in the Arctic Zone. Unfortunately this scheme fell through, partly because of unforeseen technical difficulties, partly as a result of a series of indignant editorial outbursts from *Pravda* and *Izvestia*.

Meanwhile the people in the City were beginning to grow dissatisfied. Parents wrote to the papers pointing out that snow was every Canadian child's natural heritage and that if the present generation had to look back on a joyless childhood it would be thanks chiefly to the City Council. Gardeners complained that their perennial borders were threatened and sentimentalists everywhere urged the Council to allow at least one light snowfall to provide seasonal cheer and an old-fashioned White Christmas. In the end the Mayor had to go before the microphone and point out to the public that because of a lack of snow-fighting equipment the City was unprepared to deal with even a small blizzard.

The surrounding towns and villages meanwhile had organized secretly against the City under the leadership of a native of Tobermory, an amateur meteorologist named John Hampden. The new organization, known as the No Exploitation of Rural Territories Society (or more simply as NERTS) was in favor of setting up counter snow dispersal plants. Mr. Hampden pointed out, however, that the only result of fresh interference would be to unload the whole burden on the farmer and probably bring on an agrarian revolt. He had a better plan which he confided to his central committee under oath. Then he retired to his home-made observatory to study maps and wait his opportunity.

It came when his maps and instruments indicated that a blizzard was due from the north, followed a few hours later by one rolling up from the Atlantic seaboard. The secret order went out and before the City knew what had happened the snow disposal plants were all simultaneously seized. Communications were cut and technicians, along with the essential parts of the plants, were removed. An hour later the Northern blizzard struck the unprepared city.

It snowed all through the night and the next day. The mayor, snowbound in his office, telephoned a frantic appeal to the radio station, urging the towns and villages to rush with snowfighting equipment to the aid of the paralyzed city. Traffic was hopelessly blocked, he announced, many public services were discontinued, and the citizens were threatened with a food shortage. The answer to this was a carefully worded reply, droppd by plane on the City Hall steps. "Isn't that just too bad? NERTS" it said. Three hours later a king-sized blizzard rolled up from the Atlantic seaboard.

The City capitulated two days later, promising to dismantle all its snow dispersal stations permanently. The rotary ploughs then broke their way through, followed by caterpillar trucks piled high with snow shovels. Everybody, including the rescue party, turned in to help. People greeted each other joyfully in the streets, the children built snowmen on every front lawn, and the city newspapers unanimously praised the remarkable achievement of digging the city out in less than ten days; an achievement, they pointed out, which reflected not only the progress of technical science but the underlying brotherhood that exists between city and country communities in any democratic society.

The next election day the voters turned the City Council out to a man.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Major C. H. Douglas Reveals the Great Masonic-Jewish Plot

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE latest work of Major C. H. Douglas, entitled "The Brief for the Prosecution", was partially written before the end of the war, and some chapters of it appeared in *The Social Crediter* in 1944. As a complete work it was published in England in the latter part of last year, and is now being published in Canada by J. M. Dent and Sons, Toronto ($2). As the latest light on the underlying philosophy of an important and possibly growing political party in Alberta and Quebec it deserves the attention of Canadians.

Major Douglas is chiefly concerned to represent the events of the last quarter century or more as the results of the calculated machinations of a group of International Financiers, predominantly Jewish, who have possessed themselves of the real power while the more visible governments of the various nations merely go through the motions of governing. It is part of the author's concept that these International Financiers, in spite of being themselves Jews, have no dislike for the extermination of Jews who are not of the International Financier category; they supported Hitler in spite of a complete awareness of the character of his policies. On the other hand the lesser Jews, though they may at any time be thrown to the wolves of anti-Semitism by the International Financiers, are represented as being always the loyal and indeed enthusiastic tools of the I. F. manipulators.

Major Douglas avoids proposing it in so many words, but he makes it abundantly clear that in his opinion a new expulsion of the Jews from England (as an extreme nationalist he dislikes the term "Britain", and usually prints it in inverted commas) would be a most admirable thing. "In 1290 Edward I expelled the Jews from England, and twenty years afterwards suppressed the Knights Templars, the direct ancestors of Freemasonry. It is significant that the Laws of England which are regarded as 'good law' to the present day unless specifically abrogated, date from Edward I." After which he goes on to say that there is no reason to suppose that political wisdom was not just as great in 1290 as today, and that the country is faced with the same threat of disaster now as it was then, "and it ought to be obvious that the first step to take is to restrict drastically alien immigration, and to make naturalization a rare and exceptional concession".

The Jews in England are habitually referred to by Major Douglas as "guests". "The next step is to submit to a mental cold bath on the meaning of 'hospitality'. We are the laughing-stock of large numbers of our 'guests' and of all of their recent hosts. For the last few years our 'guests' have been ordering our dinner, and telling us that plain living, watered beer and hard work are good for us, though not for them." The guests are operating through various mechanisms, of which the Communist party (O yes, the International Financiers are responsible for the Communist party as well as for all the other undesirable things in England today) is only the most obvious; the really dangerous ones are the London School of Economics, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, P.E.P., the Bank "of England" (the quotes are Major Douglas's), Imperial Chemical Industries, the Carnegie Trust, Reuters News, Freemasonry, and the newspaper press.

Plan's Objective

The main objective of this Jewish plan, according to this author, is to bring about the subjection of England to the United States. The period of Jewish domination of the world through Germany has come to an end, for somewhat obvious reasons. He quotes F. R. Bienenfeld, a Jewish writer, who says that that section of the Jewish community "was always considered the most advanced which had most freely submitted to the influence of the high culture of its environment, and had been most active in furthering it. . . . The German period of Jewry has now come to an end, the Anglo-American period has begun." This seems an intelligible statement without forcing it to the meaning which Major Douglas reads into it, that Jewry was seeking to dominate the world through Germany and is now seeking to dominate it through England and the United States; and anyhow Mr. Bienenfeld says "Anglo-American" and not merely American. But Major Douglas is in no doubt about where England is to be put in that arrangement. She began being put there in 1919. "It is impossible to understand the extraordinary collapse of the power and prestige of Great Britain at the end of a victorious war on any grounds other than that the terms upon which the United States entered the war (*which were certainly dictated by German Jews to Wilson*) contained provisions which were designed to ensure not merely the temporary defeat of Germany but the permanent impotence of Great Britain." (The italics are our own.)

It is a great thing to be able to simplify history in this manner. That the decline in the power and prestige of Great Britain has been largely due to the economic policies of the United States is so obvious that it needs no arguing; but that those policies were wholly or mainly due to the manipulations of International Financiers, whether Jewish or otherwise, can be believed only by the type of mind which loves to see conspiracies and long-range planning in everything. It is characteristic of this type of mind that Major Douglas will not abandon the idea of the authenticity of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion as a secret manual of international conspiracy; he does not claim that they are Jewish, but he finds resemblances between them and the "Political Testament" of Frederick the Great, and concludes that "the source of the policy of both of them is Masonic".

Plan's Method

The method of the Jewish "guests" for bringing about the destruction of England is simply the setting up of a regimented state. It is through the regimented state that the Jews are able to dominate national governments. They are really dominating Russia, and they were dominating Germany even under the Hitler régime; in fact they arranged the massacres of their own people in order to have an excuse for emigrating the remainder to England, where they could continue their work of regimenting which they had performed so successfully — though at some cost in Jewish lives—under Bismarck, Wilhelm II, the Weimar Republic and the Nazis. Lord Beveridge is either one of them or one of their dupes, it is hard to tell which. They are engaged in promoting social revolution, which has become "a profession in place of being a religion". They are imposing "an alien culture" on the easy-going English temperament, a culture which is "in the main bureaucratic, but linked with mechanical industry by the trade union official", and which has "its own type of art". Such is Major Douglas's case for the "prosecution" of the International Financiers.

There is so excellent a case to be made against all unnecessary regimentation, against all exaggeration of the power of the state, nay, even against the economic excesses which have been rendered possible to international finance under the régime of free movement of credit from one sovereignty to another, that it is the greatest of pities that a man of Major Douglas's forensic ability should choose to rest that case entirely upon the assumption of a great secret conspiracy for the domination of the world. It is true that it is much easier to win a following by giving people something or somebody to fear and to hate than by telling them to fear and overcome their own prejudices and to hate and correct their own errors. But if the people of Saskatchewan, for example, get the idea that the only alternative to Socialism is to hate, repress and so far as possible get rid of all the "alien culture" that they find in their somewhat mixed population, they may decide that Socialism is the lesser of two evils.

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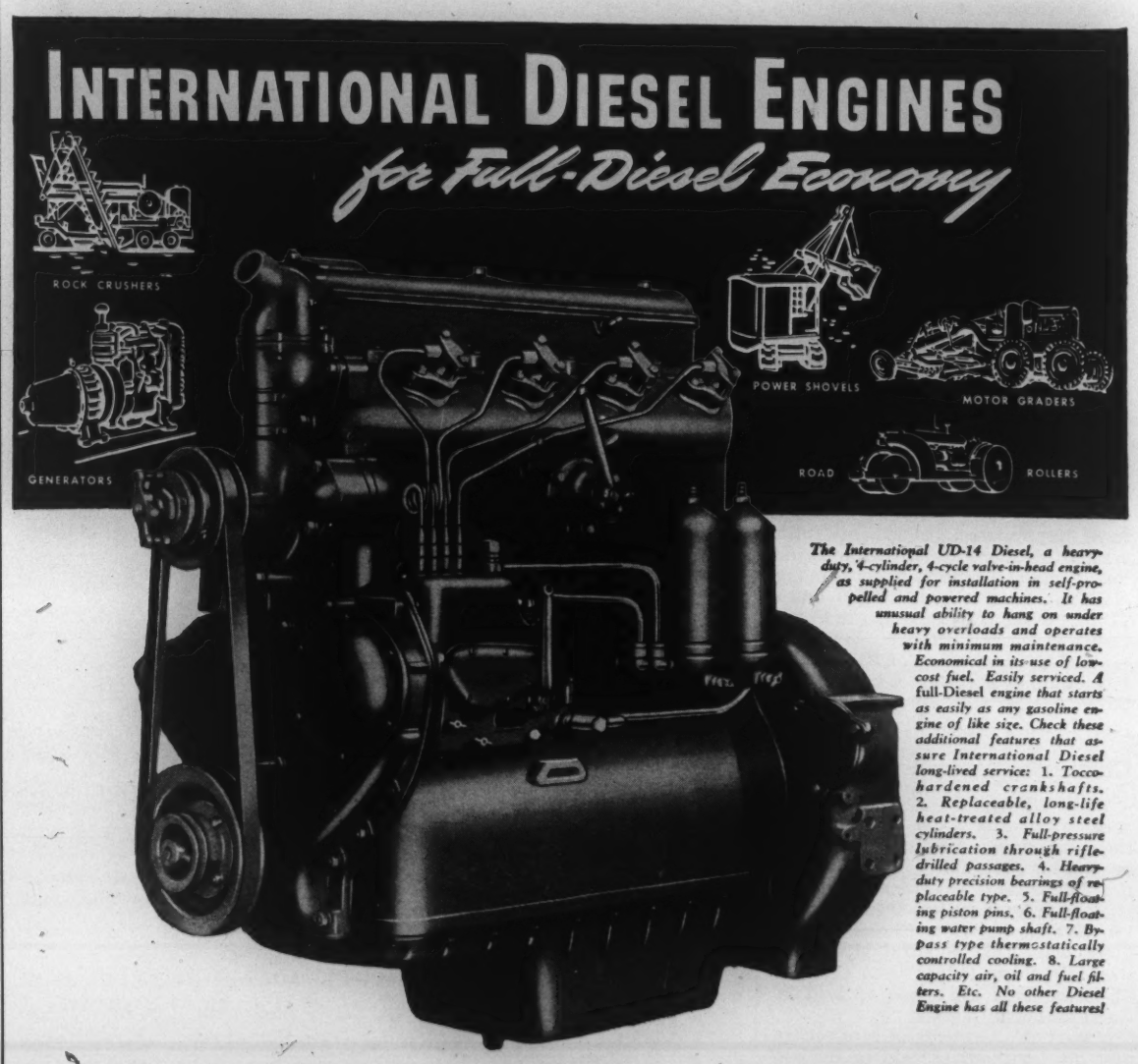

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China's Famine Creates Acute Need for Aid

By HORACE BROWN

Of all the worries that beset the Chinese, the worst is famine. In the province of Honan alone, some 20 million persons have been affected. Kala-Azar, known to us as Black Fever, is slowly murdering young children of eight or nine. A 12-day treatment which costs five Canadian dollars to prepare is effective in 98 per cent of the cases but there is not enough money to treat all the cases.

The Friends Ambulance Unit staffed by volunteer Canadians, Britons and Anzacs have brought back life to the Chinese. The Canadian Aid to China Fund is doing all it can to help the Chinese in their need.

FIFTY million Chinese migrated westward, as the Japanese invaders moved inland. It saved China at the time, but it is today one of that unhappy country's great perils. The others are inflation, crop failures, flood, famine, and potential civil war.

The entire vast land, with its population four hundred times greater than that of Canada, is in a torment. Those whom the war drove west want to return to their homes. Many have no homes to which they can return; others have homes broken by the invaders and by time.

In so large a country, transportation is essential. Goods, whatever goods there are, must flow. The Chinese rail traffic is demoralized. The even more vital Chinese river traffic is a mere wraith of its former activity. Road traffic is problematical on China's rough roads. There is still shank's mare.

The physical chaos is leading to political problems. Mass hunger presaged the French and Russian Revolutions. What can the mass starvation of China forebode? The Chinese have a saying, "It is easier to be happy when the belly is full".

Even his most ardent admirers no longer claim Democracy for Chiang Kai-shek. It is recognized that much of the government of China is in the hands of corrupt officials, who have exacted the last ounce of tribute rice from already-starving peasants. But China has no monopoly on bureaucracy and greed.

Chiang the Spearhead

With all his faults, Chiang Kai-shek spearheaded the fight against the Japanese, rallying resistance around his personality. A similar figure in Britain was turned out by popular vote; there has been no popular vote in the New China, and, if there was, it is doubtful if Chiang would last any longer than Churchill. Some men are made to lead in war and not in peace.

Impartial observers seem to recognize that, without the aid of the so-called "Communist armies" of the north, China would have fallen to the Japanese, and our task would have been greater and longer. Reports that Chiang diverted American-equipped divisions at crucial times during the Japanese Incident to continue his private feud against the Chinese Communists have been substantiated quite satisfactorily.

Chinese "Communism" is, too, something far from easily defined; it is certainly not Marxist Communism, although sufficient provocation from the democracies could make it such, but based upon much-needed land reform and a practical Chinese approach to specific Chinese problems.

The Chinese Communists have the support of great masses of the peasants, because these men have taken much of the sting out of the vicious landlord system in the areas of North China they have occupied. Then, too, they are concentrating upon educating the peasant, and there are 50 million Chinese farmers eager to escape the bondage in which their ignorance holds them.

All the troubles that beset the Chinese, economically and politically, are pale beside the nightmare ride through their land of the Third Horseman of the Apocalypse, the gaunt spectre of Famine. In the thrust of his dread lance lies the threat of world violence.

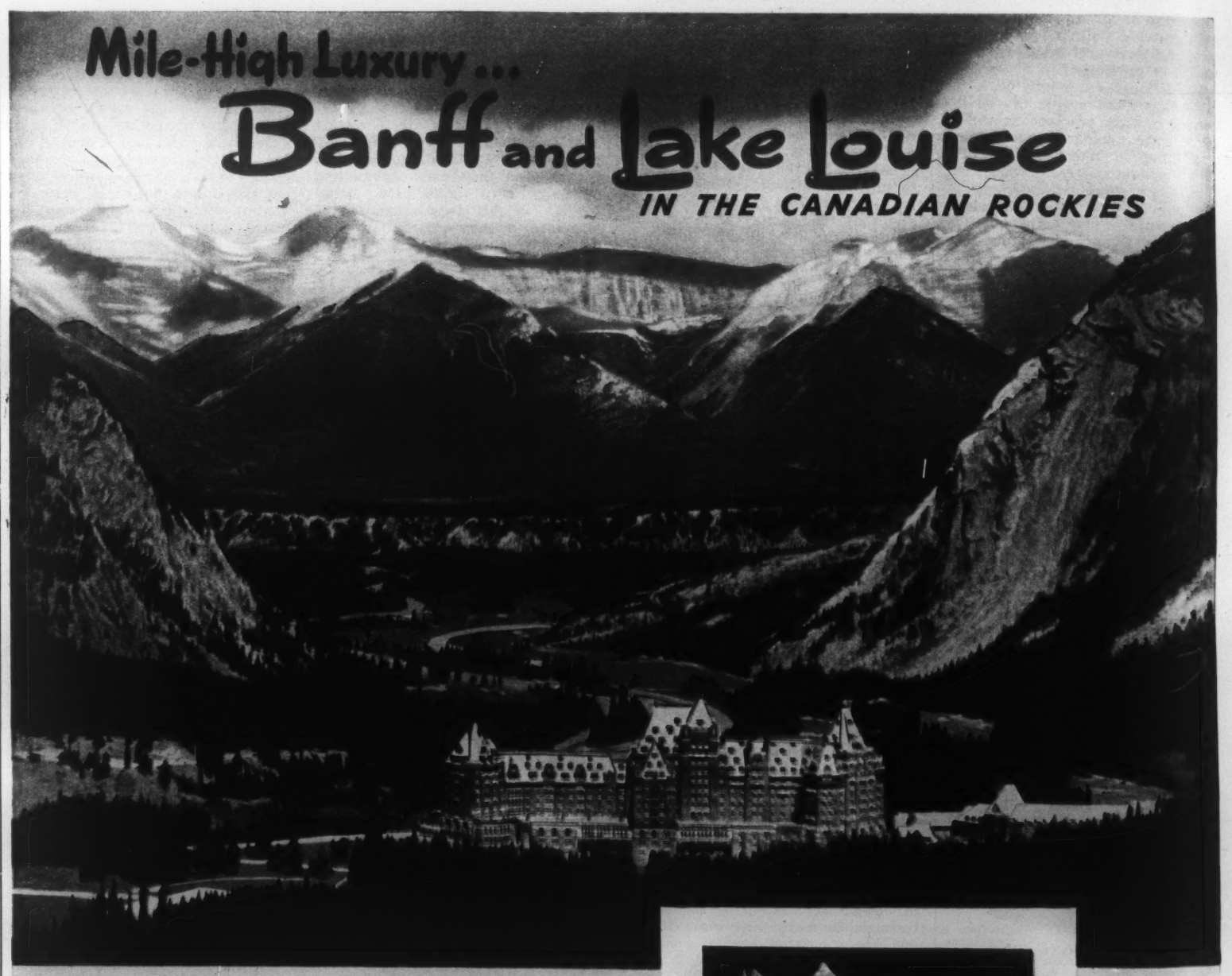
Safe and secure in Canada, acknowledged the best-fed nation upon the earth, it is hard for us to imagine the misery and the horror that invasion has brought upon the peoples of China. In the province of Honan alone, some 20 million persons were affected by a famine that was perhaps the worst in recorded history.

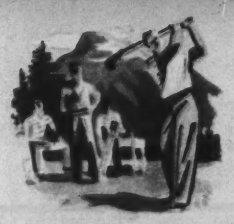
Wrote Harrison Forman, great reporter, for the Canadian Aid to China Fund: "From three million to five million literally starved to death in 1943 and 1944 (in Honan). Never shall I forget the wholesale misery of the millions of dead and living dead I saw in the weeks I spent in famine-stricken Honan. For miles upon miles the roads were choked with wild-eyed refugees streaming westward in search of food. Trains were literally encrusted with refugees jamming the boxcars, hanging to the roofs, between the cars, riding the rods underneath or the cow-catcher on the engine. Not a tree was to be seen but what its bark had been ripped off and devoured by the haggard, emaciated villagers."

Other observers for the Canadian Aid to China Fund substantiate Forman's graphic report. They tell how starving peasants look with black despair at barren fields, because there are no more *weeds* in those fields to eat. They tell of starvation diets of worms, insects, grubs, and clay.

On such horrible soil sprouts and flourishes world revolt. "Kala-Azar" has stricken at least 2,000,000 children in China. "Kala-Azar" is not nice to contemplate. It is the dreaded "black fever". Unless treated, it always kills. But it is a slow, malicious killer, hitting usually at children of eight and nine, and murdering them with unhurrying agonies over a period of two long years.

There is a 12-day treatment for Kala-Azar that is effective in 98 per cent of the cases upon which it is





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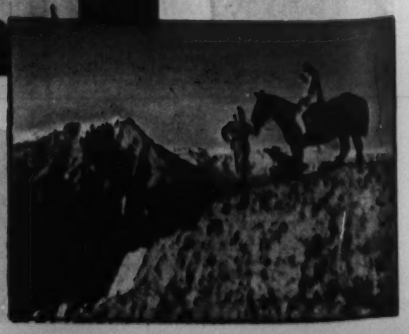

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used. Medical science acknowledges that a two per cent fatality in what is otherwise a fatal disease is phenomenal. The drugs for this 12-day treatment for Kala-Azar cost five Canadian dollars to prepare.

Into remote Chinese villages, into teeming cities, through devastated, now-barren farmlands, dust-covered mobile clinics, staffed by volunteer help of the Friends Ambulance Unit, literally bring life. Young Canadians, Britons, or Anzacs, dedicated to service, give expertly the drug treatment for Kala-Azar that brings back a child from the dead as Lazarus was brought from the tomb.

Sometimes the Chinese wait in vain with their dying children for the coming of the mobile clinics. There have not been enough Canadian five-dollar bills to go around all the cases.

"We don't ask a child its politics, before we give the drug," a worker told me. "Starvation has no politics."

Fiercely Independent

The Chinese are a fiercely independent peoples. They like to stand upon their own two feet. They dislike the thought of "charity". Perhaps that's why we in Canada admire them so much. For we do admire the Chinese, and feel a kinship for them, and I can think of no piece of legislation at the present session of Parliament that will be more universally received than the promised repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act.

Much of the Chinese independence of character has been founded upon its "village industries", where, under individuals or in groups whole communities have applied themselves to Chinese arts and handicrafts, producing the exquisite handmade articles so prized by those who appreciate fine living. The invasion scattered most of these industries, but they were kept alive somehow, and are now reviving.

For instance, encouraged by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, a group of Chinese women cared for silkworms in caves of remote China, and science has now produced from this strain a practically disease-free silkworm. Thus, by courage, an ancient industry of China was saved for its climb back up the hard road.

The refugee hospitals and orphanages of China are in particular need. Many hospitals, like that at Lunchi, had, in a 60-bed building, no mattresses for any of the beds and only 30 sheets, kept for the worst cases. Its operating-room equipment was a wooden kitchen-table and an oil-lamp.

The Chinese winter is as severe as that in Canada, but it has been faced by the starving Chinese without fuel or shelter, and often without clothing. Young boys have had their feet amputated at refugee hospitals, because, to keep the spark of life, they had to carry heavy loads over icy roads, clad only in a sweater and with no pants, socks, or shoes.

Can Be Good Customer

A resurgent China can be one of Canada's best customers in the years to come. It will need the products of both our heavy and light industries. But if we pass by on the other side of the road today, China will turn now and forever to those who did not forget her when her need was great.

In my work with many charitable campaigns, I have found Canadians generous givers but hard givers. Canadians want to know where their money is going and how it is being spent. In recognizing this, I will list why I think each and every Canadian should support to his or her ability the current drive for two-and-a-half million dollars for Chinese relief being conducted by the great Canadian Aid to China Fund:

1. The Canadian Aid to China Fund is the surest, quickest way to get relief to the famine areas of China, no matter what their political stripe. 2. It can be the most tangible acknowledgement of the great debt we owe the China that stood out for eight long years against Japan. 3. The money for the Fund goes to help buy drugs to fight "Kala-Azar", enabling you literally to buy the life of a Chinese child for five dollars. 4. Your donation can help equip refugee hospitals and orphanages where the most pitiful victims of famine receive expert attention. 5. Loans are made from the fund to help re-establish reputable "village industries". When the loans are repaid by the industrious Chinese, they are sent out again to another worthy objective, so that your donation can do good over and over again. 6. Your money is used to ship food and clothing from Canada to the areas where it is most desperately needed. 7. China can be a great potential customer for Canada's industries. 8. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." And I can think of no more important reason than that last one.

There is this report from the volunteer worker for the Canadian Aid to China Fund, who visited a home for famine orphans in China and wrote sadly: "Only four hundred were to be received, but there are already twice that number. They were mostly picked up from the streets. One boy, though he is only two years old, looks like an old, weary man. The children were given some milk to drink. Some vomited, some said it was not sweet, others that it was not salty, still others that the milk had no taste. They had been hungry too long."

They had been hungry too long . . .

Please send your donation to the "Canadian Aid to China Fund, 371 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario."

With arrival in Austria of more and more families of British servicemen, several new schools have been opened under direction of British teachers. This one is at Hietzing, Vienna. →

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THE WORLD TODAY

This Is The Germany For Which A Treaty Is To Be Written

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WE NOW have come face to face with the task which alone can give purpose to the effort and sacrifice which we put into winning the war—unless, indeed, our only purpose was immediate survival. That task is the writing of a sound peace for Germany. Its importance is underlined by the fact we failed notably in a previous opportunity to write a secure peace, only 28 years ago.

Before discussing the widely differing ideas of the various powers on frontiers, reparations, the permissible level of industry, the political form to be given Germany, and the length of occupation or control judged necessary it would be useful to consider the present condition of this defeated enemy.

Three-quarters of the cities of Germany were destroyed in the war. An authoritative British-German survey shows, according to the actual number of buildings smashed or remaining, that Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hannover, Essen, Leipzig, Dresden, Breslau, Dortmund, Duesseldorf, Bremen, Magdeburg, Mannheim and Munster are over fifty per cent in ruins. Munich, Augsburg, Nurnberg and Wurzburg are forty per cent ruined.

Having seen about half of these places myself, I can testify that the heart is gone out of them. It may be that, counting the suburbs, half of the number of rooms are still habitable. But that does not mean at all that they can half-way fulfil their role of complex business and industrial centres.

Industry, often being located on the outskirts, came off better than the cities themselves. It was only thirty per cent destroyed. Basic industry was hurt even less. Reliable surveys show that between 80 and 90 per cent of the former coal, iron and steel production could be reached again within a couple of years, if the many problems of operation could be licked.

Industry cannot, however, be considered entirely separately from the cities in which it is located, or from the transport, manpower, managerial and raw material situation. It is not just that certain individual factories are, or are not, ruined. The whole intricate and interdependent industrial economy lies stagnant.

One of the ablest reports on the damage in Germany which I have seen declares that the greatest calamity of all for Germany was the blowing of all of her river bridges, that suicidal step ordered by Hitler during the last phase, which cut the vital arteries of German economic life. In the Ruhr, for example, only two bridges were left out of two hundred. Falling into the rivers and canals, the blown bridges also halted barge traffic.

What They Did to Themselves

The report estimates that it will take at least five years to restore these inland waterways in Germany and the Low Countries—if the labor and materials are available. All along the wonderful *autobahnen*, too, in Western and Northern Germany stretching right across to Berlin, hundreds of fine new stone and concrete bridges are tumbled into rivers and ravines, while a single line of traffic is maintained on Bailey bridges.

A recurring impression in Western Germany is of *the immense damage which the Germans did to their own country towards the end of the war.* If one included the 10 months of ever-heavier bombing following the abortive July 20th revolt, during the period when the war quite clearly was lost, one might say that the German leadership ensured that the country should suffer twice the damage with which it might have come off.

An aspect of defeated Germany which impressed me quite as much as the physical ruin of her cities and industry was the shortage of men, especially young men. Biologically, the German defeat has been catastrophic. *The census taken in October in all four zones showed seven and a quarter millions more women than men.*

Of course, some of the 300,000 German prisoners held in Britain, the 607,000 held in France, and the estimated three millions held in Soviet Russia will eventually be returned home—though the few tens of thousands who have returned from Russia since last summer have been in very poor shape.

The Missing Generation

An American intelligence chief estimated for me that of ten million German men in the prime of life, between 18 and 35 years of age, in 1939, only six millions remain today and of these two millions are crippled. Thus statistics which show that Germany has today almost exactly the same population as in 1935, and will possibly have five millions more by the time all of the Germans from beyond the Oder, the expelled Sudetens, the Volksdeutsch from Hungary and Yugoslavia, and the surviving prisoners of war are dumped into the diminished Reich, give a deceptive idea of Germany's demographic strength. Among this inflowing population there have been very, very few able-bodied men.

Of the best German manhood a large part is missing or physically wrecked. And it was exactly this missing generation, as one observer writes, which held not only the strength and will of the German nation within it, but also its skill. In the British and American zones one runs into the constant complaint of the lack of skilled man-power, and of skilled non-Nazi managerial brains, after the "denazification" of some 150,000 business and industrial officials.

Skill which was not lost on the field of battle is rusting through forced disuse, through hopelessness, frustration and lack of confidence. Some of the best surviving scientists and experts are being sought or detained by the victors. There is little prospect of the once great German technical universities being restored within many years. The general university enrollment is down to a small fraction of its former number, and known leaders of the Hitler Youth, who would be counted among the most vigorous of the young people, are barred from attending.

A Large Crop of Children

All this is just retribution, for it was the Germans who planned a diabolical biological war against their neighbors and victims, a war which reduced the population of France by 2 per cent, Poland by 14 per cent, and the Soviet Union by perhaps 10 per cent (including as in the German case, a terrible toll of the fittest young men and of skilled factory workers).

While the German generation which must rebuild the country and run it for the next 15 or 20 years is riddled, it is a highly important fact that if the nation can survive this period its strength will be renewed by the maturing of an exceptionally large crop of children. These are in evidence all through Germany today, especially in the countryside.

This aspect of Nazi biological policy, which so powerfully urged German women to bear, in wedlock or outside of it, the babies which would form the divisions of twenty years hence, has been an obvious success. Soldiers they could become, but there does not seem to be the slightest possibility of their being as educated or technically or scientifically skilled as their fathers. Life in Germany in their time is going to be on a far lower basis. There is an immense amount of rough work to be done, and far less scope in white-collar professions.

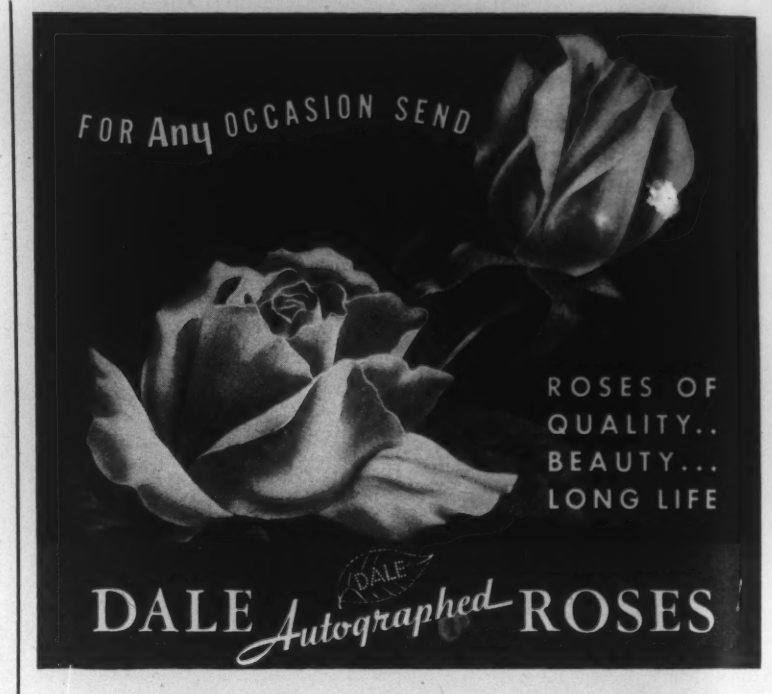
Another of the basic facts about the position of Germany today is the shrinkage of her borders. A full quarter of her 1938 territory has been cut off in the east, coming on top of the considerable loss which she suffered there through the Versailles Treaty. In the West the Saar has been placed recently within the French customs border, and it is less likely to be restored to Germany than after the last war.

Elimination of the *Volksdeutsch* colonies from the Baltic to Bessarabia, which greatly aided Germany's pre-war and wartime domination of all this area, also represents a shrinkage in the country's potential strength by no means compensated by gathering these battered and penniless communities within her bursting borders.

It is widely admitted that the situation in Germany as the treaty negotiations begin is much worse than at the time of defeat, nearly two years ago. The people, who had fed well at the expense of the rest of Europe until that time, have been in large part hungry ever since, and some are starving. Their clothing, shoes and all ordinary articles of everyday use have had two years' further wear, for there has been no replacement.

The considerable industrial stocks which remained in May 1945 have been seized or used up, again with no replacement. Industrial and economic recovery has been hamstrung by the disruption of transport, by the division of the country into four separate zones, by the elimination of Nazi-tainted managers, and by the provisions of the unworkable Potsdam Agreement for a restricted level of industry and the stripping of a large number of factories.

It now appears that, while the Potsdam formula for stripping Ger-



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8,001,562.10	ASSETS	8,934,567.91
5,784,860.08	RESERVES AND ALL LIABILITIES	6,680,663.23
1,005,300.00	CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP	1,005,300.00
2,212,043.63	SURPLUS SECURITY (to Policyholders)	2,253,904.68

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man heavy industry might have been a fairly accurate prescription for weakening the Germany of, say, 1943, it was quite unrealistic when applied to the broken Germany of 1945 and is impossible to apply to the stagnant and hungry Germany of 1947. Especially, one should hasten to add—for this is no plea for the "poor" Germans—considering the state of Germany's neighbors today, all in part dependent on the German economy.

Even so, the situation would have been better today had all of the powers honestly tried to work the Potsdam Agreement. The British and Americans started to dismantle certain industries, as they had undertaken to do, and shipped some to the Russians. But the food, timber, brown coal, etc., which were to be provided in exchange from the Soviet Zone of Germany never arrived, and the arrangement petered out.

Potsdam, and an Equation

The equation is quite simple. If the industrialized western zones are not to receive food from the agricultural eastern zone, then they will have to be supplied with this free by us, or build up an export trade to buy it outside Germany. That is basic.

But the problem became aggravated in the extreme by the dumping of destitute, unproductive refugees into the British and American zones until their population reached 43,000,000 as compared to 34,000,000 pre-war.

It was aggravated by the fact that while the British Zone was by far the most industrialized (normally producing 78 per cent of the coal, 72 per cent of the pig iron and 72 per cent of the steel of Germany) it was also the most destroyed and produced the smallest part (40 per cent) of its food requirements.

It was quite out of the question that Britain, rationed herself and struggling desperately with mounting problems, should pour out her precious store of dollars which had been borrowed to rehabilitate her own war-strained economy, to feed these people indefinitely.

A drastic reconsideration of the problem was undertaken, and British officials were wrestling with this when I was in the Zone last summer. A new plan was drawn up by which Germany would pay her own way within three years. This called, first, for the unification of the British Zone with the American (which has only 2 per cent of Germany's normal iron and steel production and none of the coal), to widen the domestic trading area, balance the economy somewhat, and spread the excessive burden which Britain had been bearing alone.

Food would have to continue to be provided, since on hunger rations of 1000 to 1500 calories production efficiency had fallen by fifty per cent in a year. Raw materials had to be provided, to "prime the pump." Dismantling had to be stopped, since there was no *quid pro quo* and if the western zones had to go it alone they would need more industrial production.

But beyond that it had been steadily borne in on our administrators that the Potsdam calculation of a level of industry which would permit Germany to live at the depression standard of 1932 had little relation to the production needed, not just to maintain normal—or even sub-normal—life in a functioning society, but to repair almost all of the cities, to rebuild in the British Zone 3½ million out of 5½ million houses, to reclothe and refurnish all of the millions of bombed-out people and refugees, and to provide the machinery necessary to rehabilitate Germany's neighbors.

Perhaps the biggest lesson which was learned during the first year and more of occupation was the full extent to which Germany was the normal supplier of coal and machinery and hence the economic heart of Western Europe.

On the threshold of the atomic age though we may be, Ruhr coal still powers Germany and much of Western Europe. It must have first priority in restoring their economic life. Yet the remaining miners in the Ruhr just would not work well when there was nothing to buy with their wages. The tens of thousands of new recruits brought in from the rest of the Zone would not stay in the depressing ruins or bare barracks of the war-torn Ruhr. They drifted away at the rate of over 1000 a week, which would mean 100 per cent turnover within four years.

To get coal production means providing coal to heat the homes of the miners; coal to start light industries to provide them with necessities as an incentive to keep them working; coal to make fertilizer to grow their extra rations of food, or to make export goods to buy such food abroad; coal to make materials to repair their houses; coal to transport the coal. No wonder many an administrator exclaims wearily: "You just go round and round the circle."

Without German economic recovery the recovery of all of Europe, particularly Western Europe, will be prejudiced. What the Moscow Conference has to work out is the political framework for Germany which will permit such economic recovery without restoring the German power of aggression.

First of three articles.

J. E. BROOME

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Source of Impulse to Reproduce Still Mystifies Scientists

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

Boston, Mass.

AN effort has been made by scientists to locate the physiological center which is the source of the drive to perpetuate the species among animals and the race among humans. No such center has been found but the search has been fruitful in indicating that this drive may be associated with some generalized factor in the organization as a whole rather than limited to some particular organ, and among humans that the nature of the group to which an individual belongs has a profound effect on the deep-rooted behavior of the individual.

An outstanding result from this inquiry is evidence that men with the best brains are also the best propagators of the race from the physiological point of view, but there is no evidence that this situation holds true for women. Most of the indications, both on the animal and human level, point in the opposite direction.

Women lose another point of claimed superiority—that of reaching full maturity earlier than man—as a result of this investigation, because the evidence demonstrates that she lags many years behind.

This investigation, which is being carried forward on many fronts, was summarized in a number of its aspects at the recent meeting of the American Society of Zoologists and Genetics Society of America held at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston.

A symposium was held at which researches were reported by Professor Frank A. Beach, of Yale University, formerly curator of the department of animal behavior, American Museum of Natural History, who spoke on "Physiological Bases of Mammalian Sex Behavior"; Professor Vincent Nowlis, State University of Iowa, "Social Factor in Primate Sex Behavior," and Professor Alfred C. Kinsey, of Indiana University, "Sources of Human Sex Behavior."

Dr. Beach reported on experimental investigations of many types of animals which indicated that the sex response is not a simple matter governed from a single organic centre or produced by any one kind of stimuli and that it differs in all species. The lower the species, the more completely the sex pattern appears to be born in the individual. In the lower species less training is required and there are fewer inhibitions. Below the primates individuals kept in complete isolation from birth possess the complete sex pattern when brought into social contact with other members of their species. Among the primates, the monkeys and apes, some learning on the part of the males is required before they will respond to the females and long preparation is required before full response is elicited.

Action of the Cortex

Experiments on cats, Dr. Beach reported, show that the cortex, the thin layer of gray matter in the thinking portion of the brain, supplies something to the lower centers that is essential in the sex pattern and mating process.

Brainless female cats offer no attraction whatever to the males. Without brains, that is when the entire brain has been removed, the females can locate and eat food but are unable to mate and lose the sex pattern entirely.

The cortex of the brain is not the organ responsible for mating behavior, Dr. Beach reported. In males from which portions of the brain have been removed causing a reduction in the mating pattern, stimulation can be produced by injecting androgenic, or male, sex hormones, but this is ineffective if more than two-thirds of the brain is gone.

Male dogs that, under test, exhibited the greatest ability at learning were found to be the most active sexually but no such connection was found in tests of the females.

This connection between ability to learn and sexual ability was more strikingly demonstrated by Dr. Kinsey whose investigations were limited to human beings and whose report at this session was confined largely to observation on males. The sexual activity on the part of those most educated was twice as great as among those least educated.

Boys were found to reach maturity in their sex life at 14 years of age. After that point the male begins to grow old. More than half the males were capable of a mature form of sex response at the age of seven. Those most active in earlier years continued the higher rate throughout their lifetime.

While girls reach a more mature bodily form a few years earlier than boys, they do not, Dr. Kinsey reported, reach sexual maturity until many years later, the boys at 14 and the girls at 28 years, while their peak of activity is at 35. This does not prevent reproduction at a younger age.

This difference in time of maturity, he stated, is responsible for much of the incompatibility that develops in the earlier half of married life. In individual cases the women vary more widely in both directions than do the men. The human species is the only one in which the female experiences an orgasm, and within this species a large fraction never attains that experience, according to Dr. Kinsey and the other speakers.

More than 12,000 sex-life histories have been studied by Dr. Kinsey and his associates, and the work will be continued until 100,000 have been analyzed. The averaged total gives the averaged response and the normal range, but some individuals go vastly beyond the normal range.

The sex characteristics continue all through life regardless of changes in the social or economic status of the individual. We are beginning to find evidence in the pre-adolescent child to indicate, said Dr. Kinsey, which will go through college and which will not go beyond the eighth grade.

†Nature Unspoiled

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* "With Canada's economy hinging on agriculture, improper use of our soil affects the entire nation. Both the city-dweller and the farmer benefit from soil-conserving practices, and both should take an interest in this phase of our national economy."

* An excerpt from —"Conservation Common Sense" by G. C. Toner, M.A., in CARLING'S CONSERVATION DIGEST, Vol. 1, No. 1, published by The Carling Conservation Club.

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D-316

CLIPPINGS DEPARTMENT

This British Farmer Won a Libel Suit Against Government Board

By WELLINGTON JEFFERS

Reprinted from The Globe and Mail, Toronto, March 4.

EARLY in the war I heard a British scientific agriculturist tell Canadian scientific agriculturists about the plan in Britain to control British farm output from London through county and district agricultural committees with the object of getting exactly what food was wanted and to remove such farmers as showed "inefficiency" or unwillingness to collaborate with the orders from central. It all sounded quite logical and likely to work in a time of war, and the impression left was that the British Government hoped in this manner to have best farming practice on every farm.

From time to time I have heard repercussions from the farmer thus regimented. In its working out the policy was not all sweetness and reason. Strange to say, many men on committees became quite dictatorial, were not willing to admit that the judgment of the farmer on the spot as to soil, animals, best tilling methods might sometimes be right, and roughly cut across the farmer's plans developed through a lifetime. I have no figures on the net results, and would like to see a report of an independent commission on whether the plan was good in time of war for the nation or not. However, the powers given were too great, and I do not think they would be liked any better in Canada than they seem to have been in many rural parts of the British Isles.

I have just read the judgment of Mr. Justice Atkinson in the case of George Milton Odlum versus R. Stratton. It occupies 12 columns of the *Wiltshire Gazette*, in itself an indication of how much importance is attached to it by Britons at home. George Milton Odlum happened to be very proud of his ability as a farmer. He was himself a scientific agriculturist, had been called in consultation on farm matters by 35 different countries and had wide practical as well as scientific experience. In 1926 this consulting expert bought the Manor Farm at Manningford, Wiltshire, a mixed farm of 900 acres. He decided to go in for Friesian cattle and eventually developed an attested herd of 237 Friesian cattle, one of the finest in the British Isles and free from tuberculosis. His farm buildings were among the finest, he had hydro power developed, put in pumps to provide water, gave light to all his cattle, had a grain mill, milking machines and refrigerators and saw benches.

Experts Clash

Mr. Odlum gave great attention to soil analysis, not only to the proper constituents but to the actual experience with each type of fertilizer in conveying to the soil what it needed. He bred 52 cows which gave over 2,000 gallons annually a year and some of them over 3,000 gallons of certified milk. Up to 1939 it was purely a dairy farm. His books were most complete and revealed the history of every field as well as animal. Only two fields were arable and the rest grazing land, but when the war broke Mr. Odlum decided he would have to feed his cattle off his own farm and produce more heavy forage as it would become difficult to get imported feeding stuff. He decided he would have to produce food for sale and set aside one acre for heavy forage for every two acres set aside to produce grain to help the food supply.

It would seem that all this would fit in with the over-all program of the nation, but when county and district agricultural committees were formed these did not see eye to eye with Mr. Odlum. They had power to order any farmer to do anything they wished "and to override his wishes in as dictatorial a way as they chose to adopt." For awhile the national idea was that animals should go and growing of crops should be the main effort. Mr. Odlum's idea was that milk output would be of greatest value to the nation. He obeyed every order given him about plowing lands and selling cattle, but in most cases stated his own views as to the wisdom of the courses taken. His results even under regimentation were good, the judge found, but eventually in 1942, when he was offered $250,000 by the then Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hudson, he accepted.

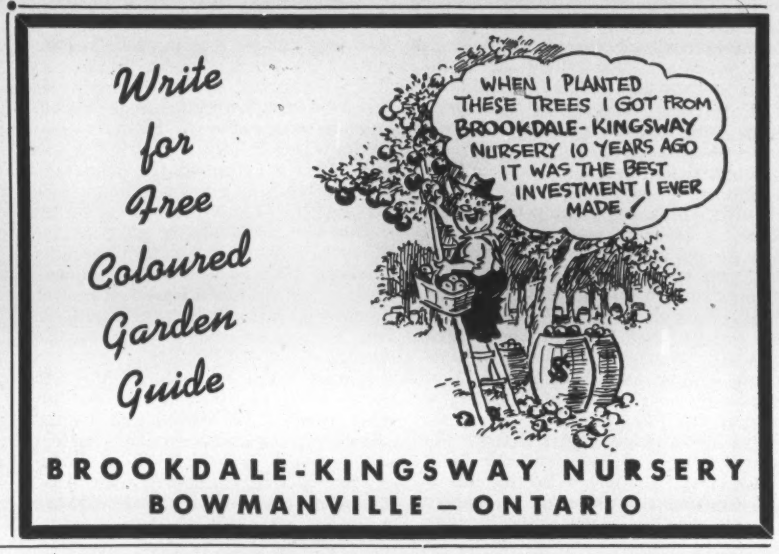
Reputation Attacked

There would have been no more about the matter except that in August, 1943, 13 months later, the plaintiff saw in the press a description of the itinerary of a visit to farms made by newspapermen in which occurred these words about the Manor Farm, "This farm was taken over last summer by Mr. Hudson, and was in very poor condition, but is now showing excellent crops." As a farmer Mr. Odlum considered this very damaging to his reputation, found out that this was part of a handout and took action in the courts where he was fully sustained. Various allegations were made against his farming in defence, but not one of them was found to be correct.

Mr. Justice Atkinson was convinced of the complete veracity and reliability of Mr. Odlum but about the chief committee witness, he said, "He has satisfied me that he was giving a lot of untrue evidence, and that he was acting in a most malicious manner as regards the plaintiff." In fact, criticism of Mr. Odlum turned out in the end to be criticism of the committee because when eventually the committee adopted the policy advocated at first by Mr. Odlum he criticized him for not having done it even though he had abandoned the right policy on their orders. The committee later on said milk was No. 1 priority which had been Mr. Odlum's view from the beginning. Meanwhile, his fine herd suffered attrition and was mixed with inferior animals.

The committee argued that drains were not in good condition, but Mr. Odlum had asked for Italian prisoners the year before to put them in better condition. They said the farm was in poor condition when taken over but the evidence showed the reverse. The herd was excellent and a fine herd cannot be kept on poor land. They said cottages were bad but evidence showed they were excellent. The judge found that the committee was to blame for unsatisfactory performance after the farm was taken from Mr. Odlum and were trying to shift the blame. He awarded damages exceeding $2,200 against the chief executive officer of the committee but the Agricultural Ministry undertook to indemnify the officer against any damages. The justice found this an amazing procedure.

I have given this case at length because from time to time it has been suggested that similar policies should be followed in Canada. Doubtless most committees in England would not have men who would be guilty of such libels and of such bungling. Such incidents are inherent, however, in any handing of extreme authority over to men whose judgment will be regarded as infallible and who will regard themselves as beyond the reach of reprisals or of penalties. I am sure that the Departments of Agriculture in Canada have been of greatest value to farmers in advisory capacities, but as supreme masters over agriculture they could be very totalitarian. Such power nearly always corrupts in any field of endeavor. We have been accustomed to think of the action of the Russian Government against the Kulaks as impossible in western lands. Once hand over extreme powers to governments and in any country some exhibition of power far beyond that described in Odlum versus Stratton is possible.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THE MELTING POT

The Artless One

By J. N. HARRIS

THERE is a ridge of high ground in Kent, whose eastern end overlooks Canterbury. Although it is familiar to many who rehearsed there for a journey to Normandy three or four years ago, it is really one of the most inaccessible parts of England. The natives tore down all road signs with fiendish glee in 1940, and were pleased thereafter to regard all strangers as German parachutists.

Life on the ridge, once the natural hostility to strangers has been overcome, is pleasant and medieval. If you go up Hart Hill, pronounced R Till, you will find a pub called "The Plough" which was an old pub when Chaucer passed that way. It was in the Plough that I heard about Mrs. Driscoll, Wilfred, and the artless young soldier, and I don't doubt that you would hear the same story if you went to the Plough.

Mrs. Driscoll got Wilfred from the good Dr. Barnardo, who got him from a doorstep. He is not bright, but is conscientious and cheerful. He plays a fiddle that he made himself; once a year he plays it in the house, on Christmas Day; at all other times his playing is confined to the hen-house.

Wilfred was working about the kitchen door when the artless young soldier with some others from his platoon came in for a cup of tea. Mrs. Driscoll handed out cups of tea to all soldiers on manoeuvres in the district, but she had never met anyone like the artless one. Big, blonde, and agricultural, he spoke with a quite unengaging frankness. First of all he informed Mrs. Driscoll that he had been warned by his mother about ladies as tried to lure young fellows away from virtue, and that if she were one of those she might as well know that it was no go.

While Mrs. Driscoll was still gasping, he asked her what was wrong with her son, indicating Wilfred with a gesture.

Mrs. Driscoll might have been taken aback momentarily, but she is, they say, always quick to recover.

"Oh, Wilfred," she said. "It's really nothing. He gets it from his father. My husband," she went on, lowering her voice, "was dropped on his head."

"No!" said the soldier, "Is he troublesome like?"

"Not a bit," said Mrs. Driscoll. "Whenever he has a violent spell I just say, 'Now, Archie, here's fourpence; go straight down to the pub and get yourself a pint of beer.' He just takes the fourpence and goes off, quiet as a lamb."

The young soldier probably felt like Jack, after his climb up the Beanstalk, relaxing in the giant's kitchen. He watched the door carefully, but nevertheless he started visibly when Archie came in with his shotgun, cursing volubly. That was nothing unusual, because Archie lost a leg when he was seventeen, on a beach at Gallipoli, and in warm weather it gave him Old Harry.

It must have been giving him Old Harry when he stumped into the kitchen, because he cursed and fretted and wanted to know why that useless such-and-such boy had left the gate of the chicken run open, with fifty-six foxes (by actual count) lurking in every hedgerow.

Mrs. Driscoll, they say, missed a brilliant career on the stage. Assuming an attitude something like that of Florence Nightingale about to tick off a General, she walked over to her husband, face uplifted, pleading.

"Archie," she said, "Archie, put down that gun. At once. Over in the corner there. That's right. Put it down."

Bewildered, Archie forgot all about the ache in the toes that were not there, and with eyes like saucers, he put the gun in the corner.

"Are you all right?" he asked, genuinely worried.

"Yes, dear. Now, Archie, here's fourpence. Off you go to the pub and get yourself a pint of beer. Now, don't argue. Take the fourpence and go."

Archie was so surprised he forgot to point out that a pint of beer cost tenpence. He took the proffered coins and went.

Mrs. Driscoll nearly lost her dignity when she turned around to find the blonde young soldier hiding under the kitchen table, and his mates staring in amazement.

"You were wonderful," the young soldier told Mrs. Driscoll. "You were really wonderful, the way you handled him. You were just like those lion trainer chaps that walk right into the cage, like at Blackpool. You were just as cool!"

"It was really nothing," said Mrs. Driscoll with her sweetest smile. "Now I think it's time you boys were getting back to your platoon, if you don't want to land in the guard-house."

I heard the story at the Plough, where the soldiers had told it. Later I heard it from Mrs. Driscoll, who told me that she sat down and wept and laughed alternately, after the boys had left, for the best part of an hour, so that poor Wilfred did not know what had come over her. Archie will probably never forgive her. Incidentally, all the characters and incidents in the story are true, and any dissimilarity to real life is the fault of the author.

IT APPEARS that His Majesty, the King of Hungary and Poland, is in trouble for not paying his rent. He was summoned as G. V. Potocki, according to a despatch from London, whereas his proper name, when he travels incognito, is "Count Geoffrey Wladislaw Varle Potocki of Monteith."

That is the most promising sign yet of the reconversion of London to a peacetime basis. During the war, some of the petty monarchs, such as Prince Monolulu and King Wlawdislaw, had to pull their horns in a bit. King Wlawdislaw is the only King we have personally stood a drink. He is the soul of approachability (particularly if you are going to pay the shot) while at the same time he insists on all the courtesies due to a monarch.

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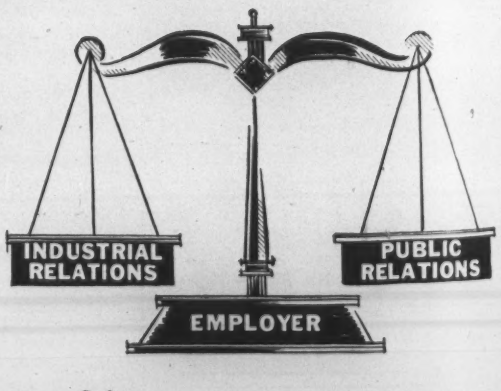

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Veterans' Radio Station Has Latest Equipment and One Block Range

By JOHN L. WATSON

A RADIO station with a quarter of a million dollars' worth of equipment, a staff of seventeen men and a broadcasting range of approximately two hundred yards sounds impractical, uneconomical and decidedly unlikely, yet we have just such a station in Toronto, and, to the broadcasting fraternity at large, it is an extremely important one!

It operates ten hours a day, five days a week, and broadcasts A.M., F.M. and Television shows but it has never had a listening audience of more than four thousand! It possesses some of the most modern equipment in North America — including the only television transmitter in Canada—its activities are authorized by the Dominion Department of Transport but its coverage is limited to exactly one city block, bounded by Church, Bond, Gould and Gerrard Streets in Toronto. This remarkable station in miniature broadcasts on frequencies of 1300 kilocycles (A.M.), 88.1 megacycles (F.M.) and 72 megacycles (Television). Its unconventional call letters are TRIT and they stand for Training and Re-establishment Institute, Toronto.

The Institute, precariously housed in Toronto's old Normal Model School, is the local H.Q. of the Canadian Vocational Training Program provided for ex-service men and women of the Canadian Armed Forces and jointly sponsored by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Within the aching walls of the old school and its twelve annexes some four thousand veterans, of assorted sizes, shapes and sexes, are taking intensive, concentrated and very practical courses in half a hundred skilled trades—trades that range from Baking and Bricklaying to Horology and Hairdressing.

Radio station TRIT is the baby of the Institute's justly celebrated School of Electronics, loftily housed under the eaves of the main building. The Electronics School is directed by Eric L. Palin, a slight, wiry man with an apparently inexhaustible supply of energy and a tremendous fund of enthusiasm for dear old TRIT. According to Mr. Palin, who ought to know, Electronics is the study of all electrical apparatus which makes use of the Vacuum Tube—an admirably concise and trenchant definition but not altogether revealing to the layman. The science includes all types of radio transmission, radiology, film projection and industrial machinery control. It presumably plays a part in such praiseworthy activities as nuclear fission and atomic bombing but these are outside the scope of this particular article.

Wide Range of Courses

All the courses in the Electronics School, save one, deal exclusively with the various forms of radio communication. They include Broadcasting Technique, Industrial Electronics, Radio Receiver Service, Laboratory Technique, Commercial Operating and Announcing and Production.

Station TRIT is the class-room, laboratory and proving-ground for the students. Everything to do with the operation of a small, modern radio station is taught in TRIT's lavishly appointed studios. Students in the technical courses, besides getting a thorough grounding in their own subjects, learn the rudiments of announcing and studio technique. The embryo announcers, in their turn, get a smattering of control-room operation. It is the official policy of the school to assume that Television is right around the corner and that the trained radio man needs to know a good deal about its inner workings. The equipment on which the candidates cut their teeth is the envy of all local radio people who like nothing better than to drop around after school hours and tinker with it, like fond uncles with their nephews' electric trains. The Television transmitter is the same one that was used at the New York World's Fair in 1939; not the very latest style but the only thing of its kind in Canada. The recording tables *are* the latest thing, as good as, or better than, anything the local stations can boast. Complete Television shows of fifteen to thirty minutes' length are written, produced, acted and transmitted by the students and are watched by other students in the Institute's Auditorium. Certain phases of production are admittedly not of the highest calibre inasmuch as they are not stressed in the curriculum. Announcing and control-room operation, however, are first class. From time to time, arrangements are made with the C.B.C. or private stations for local, or even nation-wide, transmission.

(A second article on the Institute will appear in S.N. on March 22.)

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More complete information on this application of punched cards to stock control is given in Certified Report No. 4314. Copies may be obtained by writing to our nearest branch or to Remington Rand Limited, Tabulating Machines Division, 199 Bay Street, Toronto.

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PORTS OF CALL

Overseas Highway Leads Motorists To America's Southernmost City

THE ISLAND chain, known as the Florida Keys, dips its beak some 100 miles into the blue, tropical waters formed by the junction of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It does so like some giant marine anteater routing for succulent underwater truffles. At the extreme tip of this chain is Key West—America's southernmost city—sniffing the Trade Winds with its coral proboscis for any possible clues as to what another postwar future may hold.

Tied in with the earliest history of the country, Key West has played an active role in every phase from aboriginal inter-island strife, through the bloody days of piracy, the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, down through both World Wars I and II. To begin with, Key West is west of nothing in particular as the name might imply. In fact, Key West was not its original name at all. It was Cayo Huesco, meaning Bone Key because of the great quantity of human bones found on its beaches by early Spanish explorers. But, like so many other Spanish names in Florida, it was changed to English words of similar sound but entirely different meaning.

Into its waters, pirates once heeled over their tall masts and waited in hiding for gold-laden vessels or slave-trading ships. Along the coral shoreline, bold blockade runners in both the Civil and Spanish-American Wars matched speed and miles with Federal patrols. In the Prohibition era, rum-runners played hide-and-seek with government agents in the many coves which abound in Key West's vicinity.

The Pirate Days

Key West's first boom came with the advent of pirate gold when Teach, better known as Black Beard, and his giant negro executive officer, Black Caesar, scared the daylights and the doubloons out of Spanish treasure ships and slave-bearing vessels. This illicit prosperity lasted until 1815 when Commodore David Porter was dispatched to clean up the buccaneers with his "mosquito fleet".

With the end of the pirate trade, Key West raised a beckoning finger to a more substantial class of settlers. These were New Englanders, Virginians, Carolinians and a smattering of Tories who had previously fled to the Bahamas during the American Revolution. It was this stock that enjoyed Key West's second "business". This was the salvaging of wrecked sailing craft which, only two of ten, came croppers on the unmarked coral shoals. In the heyday of salvaging, many rich prizes were garnered by local residents who sold an estimated million and one half dollars in goods annually. Between 1849 and 1857, four hundred and ninety nine vessels valued at $16,266,425.00 foundered on the Florida reefs.

Soon thereafter, with more than a suspicion that many ships were lured to destruction by false beacons set by wrecking companies, the Government erected lighthouses. Through the medium of these navigational aids, the salvage business dwindled.

Today, motoring across the Overseas Highway to Key West from the mainland, it would take an historical guide constantly to remind the traveler that the tropical tranquility, with its everchanging greens and blues of the sea, the huge schools of fishes breaking the waterline and the brilliance of the underwater flora and fauna, was not always thus. In the war between the States, Key West, manned by a Union garrison, successfully withstood a siege by hordes of nearby Confederate sympathizers. During this time, too countless blockade runners hid and were tracked down in the lush growth which now dots the roadside, a growth containing many variations of citrus fruits, palms, star and sugar apples, not to mention Chinese dates, breadfruit, Natal and Japanese plums.

Came The Segar

When the Civil War had ended, fortune again smiled on Key West with the establishment of a cigar manufacturing industry. This was occasioned by the arrival of many Cuban patriots who fled their native land prior to the outbreak of the American war with Spain. With the growth of the cigar industry came renewed prosperity. Schools were built, a cable was laid to Cuba and, in one decade, the population jumped from 10,000 to 18,000.

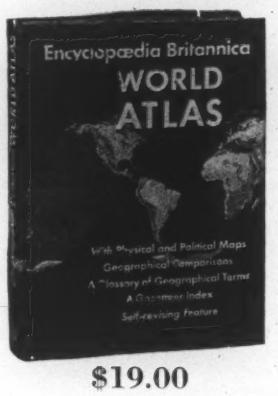
Except for its fishing and sponge-diving interests, Key West laid no claim to headline news until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War when it became an important naval base. This touch of moderate importance was greatly enhanced in 1912 when the Florida East Coast Railway completed its Overseas Extension. The tourist trade increased by leaps and bounds and the population zoomed to 22,000. This was slightly increased with the outbreak of World War I and the expansion of naval activities.

In 1934 an ambitious project was set up to make Key West a tourist mecca akin to Bermuda and Nassau A great deal of energy and money were expended to give Key West a good Spring cleaning. Hotels were reopened, paint and polish much in evidence, sanitation improved and a full program of pageants, art displays, fi-

Key West boasts of an 11,000 candle-power lighthouse which throws light out to sea for 15 miles to warn ships of the shoals and guide them safely to a deep harbor, haven for yachtsmen.

A section of the Overseas Highway which runs for over 100 miles from Florida's mainland down through the keys. This smooth, modern roadway was constructed on former railway extension. Miami to Key West, 5 hours.

—Photo courtesy Florida News & Photo Service.



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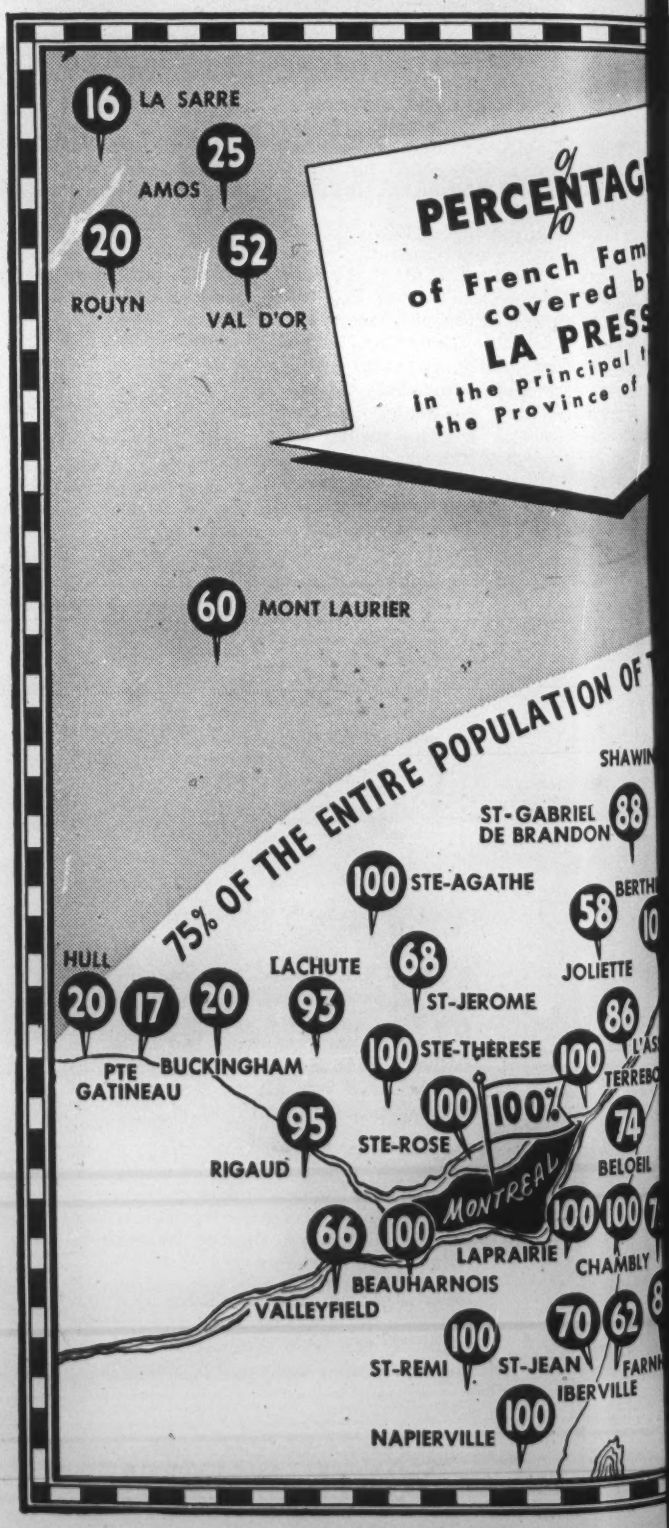

LA PRE

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estas and other tourist bait set in motion. During this renaissance, over 40,000 people visited Key West in one Winter alone. With the construction of the Overseas Highway on the former railway spans, by 1938 Key West was in direct contact with the mainland—only five hours by motor from Miami. It is by means of this Overseas Highway that today a visitor reaches Key West.

Thrills for Fishermen

An island some four miles long and two miles wide with stanchly built houses, many topped by quaint "widows walks," Key West offers innumerable pastimes and extraordinary sights. Aside from being a haven for yachtsmen, it is one of the leading fishing centers in the world. In its watery environs are over 290 species of the finny tribe of which 199 are edible. With the Gulf Stream only seven miles off shore, there is an abundance of sailfish, tarpon, marlin and amber jack. Even fishing off the city docks offers a thrill. When you get a tug on your line you never know if its going to be a one-pound pan fish or a 500-pound jew-fish.

A sight worthy of interest, for instance, stands at the end of Margaret Street—the turtle crawls. Here hundreds of shellback are penned until slaughter and canning time. These include green turtles which wind up as soup and steaks, the lumbering loggerheads, fit mainly for stew, and the hawksbills whose coveted tortoise shell has thousands of uses in the manufacturing world. Another popular visiting spot is the aquarium on Whitehead Street with its galaxy of tropical fish, unsurpassed in color. In the open air aquarium will be found the rare guitar fish, graceful angel fish, the parrot fish, moon fish, octopuses, morays and strange nightmarish looking sea robins. Other points of interest are the U.S. Naval Station, Fort Taylor, Key West Lighthouse, the Ernest Hemingway House and the Harris House on Duval Street, the southernmost home in the United States.

A Cuban Cuisine

Rest and sustenance are offered in generous quantities at Key West's hostelries, restaurants and coffee shops. The local menus include a wide choice ranging from turtle and conch steaks to Florida Lobster, pan fish and numerous native dishes with more than a soupçon of Cuban cuisine. After the entree, if your figure can stand it, try a dish of cool refreshing ice cream covered with such tropical delicacies as tamarind, coconut, soursop or sapodilla. Or, if you are lucky to find it on the menu, order a slice of Key Lime pie, a mouthwatering pastry made of Key grown ingredients. Top it all off, of course, with a cup of Cuban coffee.

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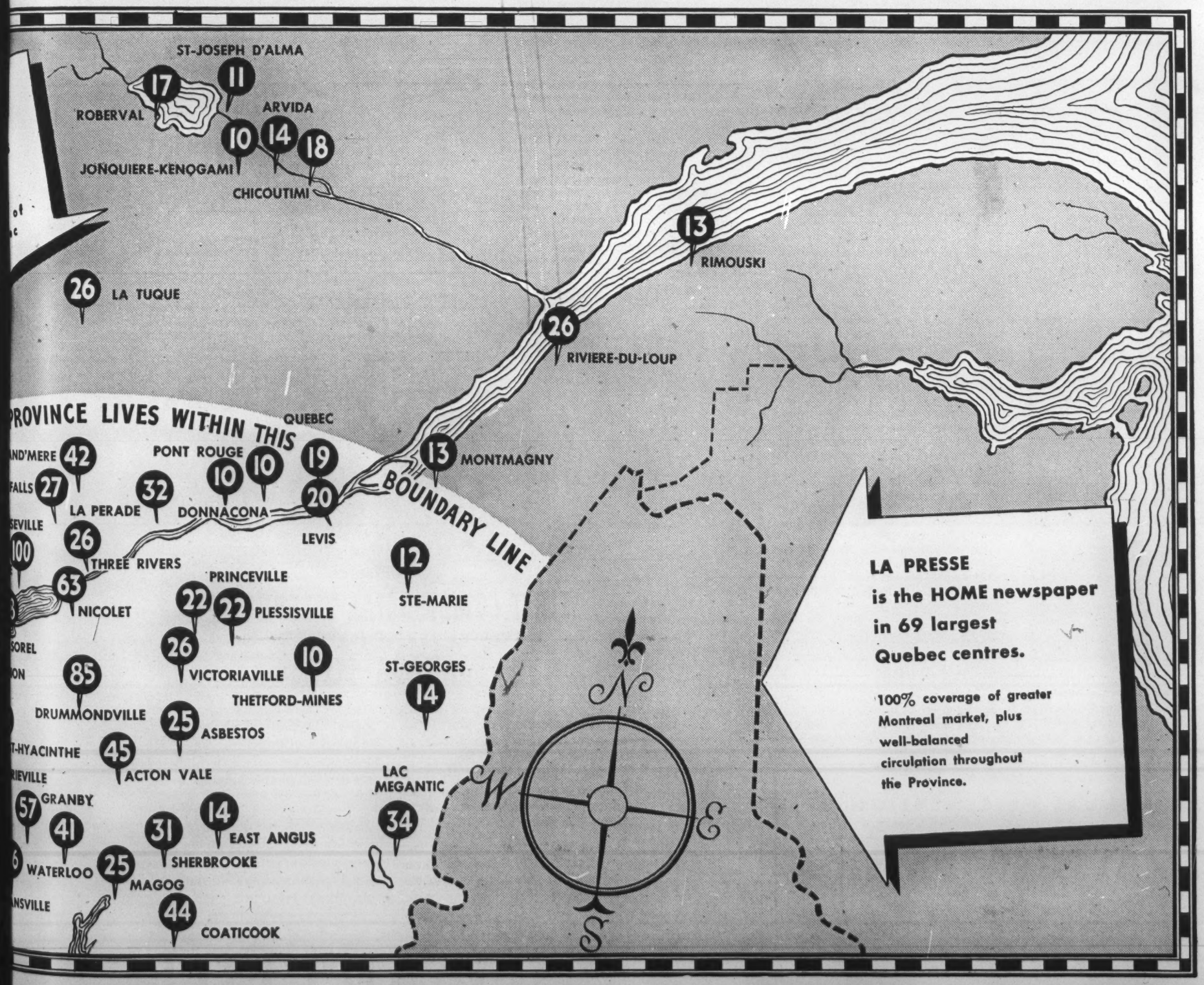

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Musical Account of Job's Trials Makes a Moving T.S.O. Work

By JOHN H. YOCOM

LAST December while on a West Coast visit to guest-conduct the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, Ettore Mazzoleni, principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and associate conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, was browsing through his hosts' orchestral library. What he found there gave him as great a thrill as that which a rare book collector might experience in suddenly coming across an original manuscript of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers". Ettore Mazzoleni had long been hunting for a full score of Vaughan Williams' "Job", a 45-minute work inspired by 21 steel engravings that William Blake, 18th century mystical poet, had cut to illustrate the Book of Job. A few years ago the Vancouver people had managed to buy a "Job" score, tried it once with indifferent results and tossed it on a shelf where Mazzoleni found it. With that borrowed score, Mazzoleni and the T.S.O. this week were to perform one of the most unusual works of the current season. (The subscription concert with French harpist Marcel Grandjany as guest artist occurred too late for this issue and will be discussed next week.)

For Mr. Mazzoleni a "Job" performance was to be no shot-in-the-dark. He knew well its difficulties and possibilities; some years before the Toronto Conservatory orchestra under his direction had performed it with a score borrowed from New York owners. Furthermore, he had personally known Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams when at Oxford and just about the time (1930) that the composer was mapping out the comprehensive work.

Photo by Karsh

John Aylen, K.C., Ottawa, honorary director of first Dominion Drama Festival since 1939. Regional festivals are now proceeding; finals at Grand Theatre, London, Ont., week of May 5.

What qualities does this religio-aesthetic composition have to set it apart from orthodox orchestral works? First, "Job" is a combination of artistic expressions: music, dancing, design, stage decor, and, best of all, a dramatic idea impregnated with the greatest conflict in literature—the struggle of Good and Evil within a sensitive and conscientious man for soul possession. Mystic poet Blake, after 31 years study of Job, had identified himself with the Bible story with excellent engravings; these in turn had moved Geoffrey Keynes in 1927 to draft a ballet scenario cut to eight scenes, Gwendolen Raverat to blueprint stage settings, and Vaughan Williams, in a matching vein of mysticism, to do a full orchestration. But this super-ballet designated specifically as a "masque for dancing", failed to excite the great ballet choreographer Diaghileff, who turned it down as "too English" and "too old fashioned." So "Job's" première was *sans danse* at the Norwich Festival on Oct. 23, 1930. During the next summer a reduced score complete with drama was done by Constant Lambert at Cambridge and Oxford.

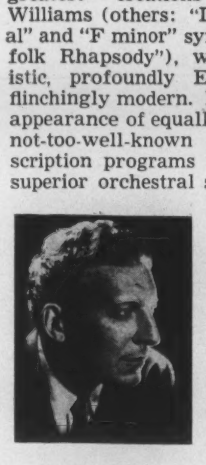
Meaningful Music

Since then there have been other complete performances—it is in the Sadler Wells' repertoire — but the dance can be omitted from a performance without dissipating any essential grandeur of the thought. The elegance, the symmetry, the subtle symbolism, all come through to an audience via of the music itself. This week at Massey hall a commentator, in lieu of a ballet, was to annotate each of the eight scenes, thereby helping the audience to grasp the music's meaning.

The basic music designs of "Job" are the dance forms of the period when the masque flourished in England (16th and 17th centuries)—the saraband, minuet, pavane and galliard. In the allegory the figure represented dramatically as God is called Job's Spiritual Self. This is the idea which Blake envisages in the engravings (in general style, a busier version of the technique of brimstone-expert Gustave Doré in his illustrations for Dante's "Inferno"). Satan is also Job himself in his more earthly and material aspects.

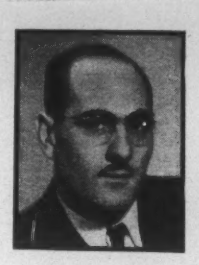
The story opens with Job enjoying his family in the sunset of prosperity (pastoral tunes by flute and viola, etc); then moves to the entrance of Satan (clashing harmonies and syncopations); the opening of the Heavens to reveal the Godhead (a majestic saraband); the consequent struggles between Good and Evil, with his Spiritual Self regaining the throne (pavane and gaillard); the dance of Job's "comforters," in reality wily hypocrites; Satan's last effort (tremendous cadence of clashing diatonic chords); scene of final victory, with humbled Job surrounded by his family upon whom he bestows his blessing.

"Job" is considered one of the greatest creations of Vaughan Williams (others: "London", "Pastoral" and "F minor" symphonies; "Norfolk Rhapsody"), wholly characteristic, profoundly English and unflinchingly modern. It is the frequent appearance of equally interesting and not-too-well-known works on subscription programs that make for a superior orchestral season.



EZIO PINZA

More of Met baritone Ezio Pinza instead of operatic duet excerpts would have improved the Albert College concert in jampacked Maple Leaf Gardens last week. Other opera stars in individual scenes from the Met. repertoire ("Manon", "Boris Godounoff", etc.) were soprano Jarmila Novotna, contralto Herta Glaz, tenor Jacques Gerard, and baritone Martial Singher. We have never been especially partial to the idea of operatic chunks being performed in costume on a bare stage with the audience wrestling with a dangling plot sequence nor to the idea of performing single movements from symphonies. But tribute must be paid to the singers' abilities to beat Old Man Acoustics in a place where he usually is king. In accompaniment the Buffalo Philharmonic, under William Steinberg, speeded Herta Glaz through the "Boris" passages, was kinder to the other performers in both volume and tempo, played a scintillating arrangement of "Porgy and Bess" music by Bennett, and accompanied Alec Templeton in a flashy, if otherwise undistinguished, performance of Greig's A minor Concerto. Alec tickled the collective fancy of 15,000 with his improvisations, his operatic version of "Open the Door, Richard," probably due to the barrenness of the alleged theme, was far below what we have heard him do in the past. The audience loves Alec at any level.



JOHN WEINZWEIG

John Weinzweig, brilliant young Toronto-born pianist, lecturer and composer has arranged a program of concert music by world-renowned Jewish composers to be given in the Toronto Conservatory of Music auditorium on March 9 at 8:15 p.m. The program is one of a series arranged by the Toronto Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, and will include Weinzweig's own "String Quartet No. 1".

Last week Tossy Spivakovsky played Beethoven's Violin Concerto in

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D, Opus 61, with the T.S.O. Both soloist and orchestra gave good accounts of themselves, the former especially in the final rondo-allegro movement. An all-Beethoven program, other numbers were the Coriolan Overture and the Symphony in E flat ("Eroica").

Last week the University of Toronto Symphony Orchestra, which has been giving a season of unusually high quality material to students in Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., gave what is believed to have been the first Canadian performance of Beethoven's "Jena" symphony. Musicologists say that it dates from 1795, four years before the so-called "First Symphony". Varsity student conductor Hans Gruber conducted; the assisting artist was soprano Mary Leuty.

THE FILM PARADE

Stage Illusion of Imagination vs. Screen Illusion of Production

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

RECENTLY the New Play Society presented a local performance of James Bridie's "Mr. Bolfrey," a comedy which debates the problems of good and evil, rationalism and the supernatural. The play was staged on a single very simple set and its high dramatic point was a theological debate between the supernatural Mr. Bolfrey and a sturdy Scotch Presbyterian divine. Yet "Mr. Bolfrey" was infinitely more exciting to watch than "The Razor's Edge," which also discusses a spiritual problem, which cost Heaven knows how many million dollars, changed sets almost as frequently as its heroine changed clothes, and shuttled its expensive cast back and forth across three continents.

Illusion after all is in the eye of the audience, and this is a notion that Hollywood can never bring itself to accept. Instead it must create illusion for us, using every prop, trick and extravagance that it can command or invent. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons why the screen is so frequently stupefying. It also explains why a stage play with nothing to go on but a good script and expert acting, can be so stimulating. "Mr. Bolfrey," for instance, was able to make one accept the notion of Mr. Bolfrey's umbrella leaving the stage on its own volition, even when the withdrawing string was plainly visible. On the other hand it was practically impossible to accept the idea of Tyrone Power leaving for India in search of the Absolute on *his* own volition. He was just a handsome male star in a superproduction and you were conscious that the Himalayas were painted on a backdrop, that the holy man's whiskers were as misleading as his platitudes, and that in any case the hero had nothing to worry about as the author had thoughtfully set him up with three thousand a year.

Flight of an Idea

"Mr. Bolfrey" isn't a highly successful play in the strictly theatrical sense. Indeed it is hardly a play at all up to the sensational entrance of Mr. Bolfrey in the second act. But it is exciting because it directs itself at the imagination, leaving the eye to gather what it can, and because it recognizes that there is plenty of dramatic movement and surprise in the flight of an ingenious idea.

"The Razor's Edge" is also built about an idea — the idea that life must contain some spiritual meaning. The idea is repeated over and over, and illustrated with handsome photographs of Tyrone Power (the personification of the idea) and Gene Tierney (the idea's antithesis). It is even photographed (sunrise in the Himalayas). But it is never successfully developed because no one in the picture, and possibly no one concerned with making it, is able to bring any play of imagination to it. "You must be out of your mind!" the heroine says crossly to the hero whenever he brings up the bizarre subject of his spiritual unrest. And somehow it is her point of view rather than his that seems to fit most reasonably into both the treatment and the medium.

Even so, "The Razor's Edge" is an interesting rarity, simply because it deals with such an idea at all. Pretentious as it is in treatment and loaded with Hollywood fantasy, it is transparently simple in intention; and it does tackle an idea which an increasing number of people are eager to investigate.

Like a Hogarth Engraving

"Bedlam," which deals with the inhuman treatment of the insane in the 18th century, manages to convey, photographically at least, much of the dramatic and brutal impact of the Hogarth engraving on which it is based. The story has to do with a young actress of the period (Anna Lee) who becomes interested in the wretches of Bedlam and tries to soften their lot. As a result of this philanthropy she is finally committed to Bedlam herself, largely through the efforts of Bedlam's evil warden (Boris Karloff). She escapes but the warden is trapped, given a hasty trial by his lunatic victims and then horridly buried alive in the wall of Bedlam. There is florid touch of 19th century melodrama about the screen story, hardly appropriate to the Hogarthian material. Hogarth was able to tell his own tales of horror in terms a good deal more succinct and compelling than the rather tedious narrative supplied here.

"The Secret Heart" brings us our regular case history in psychiatry, the problem this week being a moody young girl (June Allyson) who likes to sit by herself, playing Debussy and brooding over her deceased and idealized father. These goings-on take up most of the film and it isn't till the very end, when she is about to jump over a cliff that her stepmother (Claudette Colbert) gives her the straight facts about Daddy. This straightens her out for some reason, but it might have been better for everyone, including the audience, if the explanation had come a lot sooner.

SWIFT REVIEW

MARGIE. A fresh, alert and unpretentious film about high school life back in the Twenties. With Jeanne Crain.

SONG OF SCHEHERAZADE. Yvonne de Carlo in a musical romance with Rimsky-Korsakoff, of all people. Rimsky-Korsakoff is played by Jean Pierre Aumont, and the picture, though foolish, is no sillier than most musical film biographies.

THE VERDICT. Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre, both unusually subdued, in a carefully plotted out but rather dull mystery.

CLOAK AND DAGGER. Gary Cooper as a nuclear physicist turned spy, investigates the atomic fission situation in Italy during the War. Good exciting melodrama.

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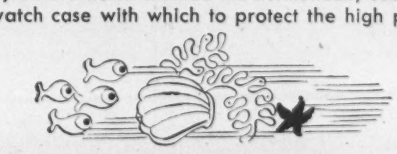
Absorbed with this idea, Wilsdorf slipped quietly away to his study. When his friends found him later, he said:— "Look at what I have invented today!" and showed them the oyster which he was still clutching. "Here in my hand is the waterproof watch." Naturally his friends thought he was joking, and laughing heartily, bore him away to the dining room.

It happens that Mons. H. Wilsdorf, founder of the Rolex Watch Co. Limited, is fond of oysters. To surprise his guests at a birthday party, he ordered a supply of oysters to be flown direct to Switzerland from Whitstable, England — no unusual thing in those days, but on this occasion, an event that led to remarkable results.

Many years of effort and research were to go by before Rolex created the hermetically sealed watch case with which to protect the high precision movements of Rolex Watches. At last, in 1926, the dream came true. As a memento of that unforgettable birthday, it was christened the Rolex-Oyster.



Inspecting the oysters on their arrival, Wilsdorf tried his hand at opening one. Taking a knife in one hand, he seized an oyster with the other. To his surprise the two shells were so tightly clamped together it was almost impossible to open them. As he continued his efforts, an inspiration came to him — What if the principle of the oyster shell were applied to a watch case?

The Rolex-Oyster was to revolutionize watch manufacture. At the same time, it gave a new and unsuspected impetus to Swiss watch making. Since the invention of the Rolex-Oyster in 1926, it is estimated that considerably over a thousand million Swiss francs' worth of waterproof wristwatches have been exported from Switzerland to every part of the world.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Mr. Steinbeck's Rattletrap Vehicle Stays Fixed Better Than the Book

THE WAYWARD BUS, by John Steinbeck. (Macmillans, $3.00)

Mr. Steinbeck's new novel starts with a bus which has broken down, gets fixed and proceeds without further mechanical trouble. The book itself, on the other hand, gets rolling with incredible smoothness in the beginning; at the halfway mark develops various troubles, and while it does not actually break down, it limps out of the reader's view after 312 pages. The defect is one which even so expert a word mechanic as Mr. Steinbeck is unable to remedy; for all the smooth and glittering exterior the trouble was built in in the factory and its disclosure was only a matter of time. The author didn't entirely abandon his vehicle when it started to falter, but he lost interest in getting it anywhere. "The Wayward Bus" is not first-rate Steinbeck.

STEINBECK

This is not to say that the book is not well worth reading. Few writers today can produce prose which marches so faultlessly and reads so easily, nor are there many of his contemporaries who can so deftly and briefly create character and mood. Steinbeck's people are physically very much alive, their surroundings are almost sensorily perceptible and their vague sufferings and yearnings and unhappiness evoke immediate and active sympathy. It is this aimless discontent, this bewildered unrest without particularly deep cause and equally without apparent solution which provides the motif for the book. Steinbeck has compressed the confusion of the world today into a bus load of human beings; the elements and the elemental urges of mankind have moved them; there is fear and anger, gluttony and lust and even death. But when the brief action is completed, only the sense of mass confusion remains.

The method which Steinbeck has chosen for his allegory is a very old one: the assembly of unrelated characters into a set of physical circumstances which for a time governs their actions and inter-relationships. The bus might equally as well have been a ship or a desert island, except that it serves the purpose of limiting the action-span and of permitting Steinbeck to paint the lush backdrop of nature in the California he knows so well — a quiet satisfying and unhurried life-force, continuously contrasted with the strident frustrations of the humans who move through it.

"The Whole Man"

The people of the story, ill-assorted as they are, are more normal than many of Steinbeck's previous characters, but possibly for just that reason they will prove to have a shorter life-span in the memory of the reader. At the little highway filling station and lunchroom of Rebel Corners lives Juan Chicoy, half-Irish and half-Mexican, the operator of a connecting rural bus-line, and strangely enough "the whole man." With him live his slatternly wife, the even more unprepossessing "hired girl" and the adolescent mechanic helper, Pimples, whose flaring acne and appetite for pie combine to thwart his other ambitions. Into this group come, through the accident of the broken bus, a wealthy manufacturer and his neurotic, frigid wife with their attractive daughter, Mexican-holiday bound.

Added to the melange is a novelty salesman, lately returned much-decorated from the wars; a blonde of the type to cause the heads of all men to turn and whose avocation it is to pose in the nude at stag banquets; and a querulous old man whose contribution to the tale is to die of a heart attack once the bus is on its journey. What is going to happen between Juan and the college girl is apparent at the beginning; apparent particularly to Juan's wife who indulges in a chapter-long drunk after the crowd leaves. Here, in particular, the story would seem to be moving toward tragedy. Yet the interlude is merely more sodden than sordid and almost sets the key for the decline in action and feeling of the novel after a thorough preparation for something larger and more significant.

The Cheated Saint

At long last the bus is under way. Most of the males intently pursue without success the seductive blonde; only the manufacturer is sufficiently excited to do something about it—in his own inverted way—when the bus breaks down. But the blonde has given hope of a new life to the runaway hired girl who had lived before in a dream world centering around Clark Gable; the returned soldier and the manufacturer have discussed the state of public affairs from exactly the points of view which might be expected; Juan has made up his mind to abandon the whole lot and go back to his native Mexico. But Juan cheats on his patron saint, the Virgin of Guadalupe whose medallion adorns the rickety windshield; he grinds the bus wheels deeply into the mud instead of waiting for fate or the Virgin to make the decision for him; to be sure the attractive college girl solaces him in a wayside barn, but he realizes destiny will force him back to Rebel Corners and the slattern wife. Juan and all the rest are too firmly enmeshed in the pervading flatness of everyday life; their only hope or expectation of the future is "We'll see how it goes."

The story is slight but there is heavy embellishment of symbolism for its Everyman theme. Even the bus had had its new name "Sweetheart" painted over the old "el Gran Poder de Jesus;" on the hill above the road where the wheels mired some wandering evangelist had painted in huge letters the word "Repent." And for beginning and end, the whole journey is made from "Rebel Corners" to "San Juan de la Cruz."

Such is Steinbeck's "moral playe" and undoubtedly it will offer much opportunity for abstruse reading into it of more than the writer actually meant. Fortunately the Steinbeck technique, his mastery of language and description and bald-headed dialogue save it from meandering insignificance; the hard muscles of the writing sustain an otherwise flabby figure.

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With cordial expressions of welcome from every shade of Quebec opinion, the initial July issue of SELECTION DU READER'S DIGEST will appear on newsstands throughout French Canada about June 15.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Cloak and Dagger Stuff Grows Pale Beside the True Story of Norway

NINE LIVES BEFORE THIRTY, by Max Manus. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25)

FOR SHEER pleasure of reading, for action and excitement unencumbered by the necessity of thinking, there is nothing like a good adventure story. And here is one that fills the bill completely; life as a laborer in South America, crossing the Andes on foot, back to Norway at the beginning of war, escape from the Gestapo, travel around the world by way of Russia, Turkey, South Africa, New York and Toronto to England, parachuting again into Norway on more than one occasion, sinking German ships by plastic under-water limpet mines, living with a price on one's head, and then the joy of the final victory and the honor of escorting the King of Norway back to his own land. That the book is true in every detail does not lessen in any way its readability or entrancing character.

Max Manus is one of Norway's heroes. He emerged in 1945 with not only the highest Norwegian decorations but the British D.S.O. and M.C. and bar, and the American D.S.C. as well—all earned the hard way. But best of all, for the reader, he is a gifted story-teller as well. There have been many books written of resistance movements and parachute adventures but in this one all the people are real and emerge with charm and character from the author's delineation. In the background are his choleric grandfather who killed himself by mistakenly kicking a full barrel of herring instead of an empty one; his father who was divorced because of his passion for hunting and the mountain life; and the character of Max himself, who went to South America to escape the threat of matrimony but who later abandoned the English *Fern* "like a candle that you blow out when the sun rises" for the Norwegian *Tante* of the Stockholm legation. No element of the adventurous life was overlooked by Max Manus.

And neither did his sense of humor ever desert him; one of his choicer anecdotes concerns his submission of a simple three-page plan for a sabotage expedition to the higher Staff. Naturally, nothing happened. But when his friend who had just graduated from an English propaganda school helped him to transform the same plan into an inch-thick document, complete with colored charts, graphs, tables and maps, official approval was almost instantly and cheerfully forthcoming.

For anyone who wants to get away from the abstruse problems of life in 1947, this full-blooded, fast moving story is the ideal prescription. Canada's contact with Norway through the thousands of men trained here and the considerable number of war brides will provide additional interest for Canadian readers.

Elegant Sailor

By EDWARD EARL

THE STEEP ATLANTICK STREAM, by Robert Harling. (Oxford, $2.25)

FROM THE moment he was appointed First Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Tobias*, Robert Harling deftly comments on his changing scene. Crossing in the *Queen Mary*, commissioning a Canadian-built corvette, escorting convoys, torpedoing German trawlers—these were all part of the author's practical knowledge.

Although the *Tobias* rolled about the Atlantic at some considerable length—Iceland, the "Bay", Freetown, and Gibraltar, among others—the narrative concerns itself more with the personnel whom the author met aboard and ashore: Willoughby the captain, casual, critical, but likeable; Benson, a gay mimic; Richmond, a bewildered idealist; philosophers, raconteurs and other voyagers.

This reminiscent journalist has a rare gift for swift characterization, atmosphere and lively incident. Particularly refreshing is the fact that he never interrupts his story to explain terms peculiar to the Navy. A charming incongruity is the classic elegance with which the odd sentence is phrased—rather to be expected from a chap who would pirate Milton for a title.

FOR THE RECORD

The Hands of Veronica, by Fanny Hurst. (Musson, $3.00) The famous story-teller concerns herself this time with a sort of female Dr. Locke who, however, didn't like the publicity and "sacrificed her personal happiness to the cause of humanity."

Suzanne & Joseph Pasquier, by Georges Duhamel. (Dent, $3.25) Two more novels by a European writer of increasing stature "continue the well-known **Pasquier Chronicles** to what seems to be their conclusion".

Mountain Time, by Bernard De Voto. (McCelland & Stewart, $3.00) With "remarkable ability to express himself in whatever kind of prose the occasion requires" Mr. De Voto's current occasion is a novel, "a drama of human motives at war with one another." Serialized in *Collier's*.

The Brief for the Prosecution, by C. H. Douglas. (Dent, $2.00) The notorious Major of Social Credit fame gets a great deal of economic venom off his chest.

An Album of the Chalk Streams, by E. A. Barton. (Macmillans, $5.00) A distinguished camera artist and keen fisherman combines his talent in a photographic survey of the rivers of southern England.

British Ships & Shipbuilders, by George Blake. (Collins, $1.35) From the Golden Hind to the Queen Elizabeth the British have shown a peculiar genius for building and sailing ships. Another excellent addition to the **Britain in Pictures** series.

It Began With Picotee, by Josephine, Diana and Christine Pullein-Thompson. (Macmillans, $2.25) Three girls and a succession of ponies in a book reflecting to the full the English love of animals. Horsey types everywhere will like it.

The Intellectual Adventure of Ancient Man, by Frankfort, Frankfort, Wilson, Jacobsen and Irwin. (University of Chicago, $4.00) Five distinguished members of the University's Oriental Institute offer a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Ancient Man's spiritual life.

Not Only Bridges . . .
● Most Canadians know something of the role which Dominion Bridge has played in the construction of many of the large bridges which grace our countryside. Equally important are the Company's contributions in the field of industrial development.
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Grandma Hanna Rides Again and The Red Cross Reclaims a Chair

By LYNN HOWARD

NOT long ago the Red Cross Branch in a little Northern Ontario town was rocked on its heels. They had a request for a wheelchair for Grandma Hanna.

Requests for wheelchairs are not unusual. Many Red Cross Branches operate "Loan Cupboards" where all manner of nursing supplies are available to those in need. But Grandma Hanna—!

Grandma Hanna had not left her home in four years. Crippled with arthritis she seldom left her room. She had grown crotchety. So crotchety in fact that the neighbors had forsaken their visits and neighborhood children dared not venture within range of her tongue at an open window. Every cloistered hour added to the legend of her. Like a great many invalids who are denied excitement, she thrived on her bad temper—and took pleasure in sustaining her reputation. A wheelchair for Grandma Hanna spelled trouble.

The wheelchair wasn't Grandma's idea. She was the last to condone it. Her doctor had ordered the conveyance as much for her relatives as for Grandma Hanna. Grandma's disposition had reduced her husband to a state of unhealthy servility. As country auctioneer Grandpa Hanna had built his house and raised his family. In the vigor of his younger years he had spent his money pretty much as he made it. Now when a wealth of past experience and local fame should have brought him more than ever, Grandpa Hanna had lost heart. He submitted himself to Grandma's tyranny and escaped when he could to the woodshed.

The upkeep of the family therefore fell upon the shoulders of his son who shared Grandpa Hanna's house with wife and children. The wife of course, resented this arrangement and the domestic harmony of the second family was fraught with discord.

Between the two camps Grandpa's spinster daughter trod a precarious tight-rope. She was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Curiosity And Temper

When the wheelchair came Grandma balked. Did they think she was an infant that they proposed to wheel her through town in a baby buggy? For three days the chair stood unused by the front door. Then curiosity got the better of Grandma. Curiosity and bad temper. On the day her daughter had chosen to sew at the church mission circle, Grandma announced that she would ride.

Her son carried her downstairs, grumbling as she came, and placed her in the chair. Still complaining she tested it for strength and comfort. As her daughter pushed her gingerly up the walk for the first time, Grandma felt the hint of spring on her face. She sniffed at the breeze. "Well," she snapped over her hunched shoulder to the helmswoman, "What are you waiting for? Let's get some speed out of this thing!"

Astonished citizens left their work to see Grandma Hanna on the move. Grandma nodded coolly. They waved back at her, open-mouthed and too late. If there had been time, if she had paused, they would have been more surprised than ever, Grandma Hanna was smiling. She was enjoying her performance.

The wheelchair made conversation until the day Grandma bought a hat. Word got round before the wheelchair had left the corner milliner's. As Grandma turned into her own street a gallery of interested housewives were sweeping front porches, washing front windows, shaking mats, flourishing mops, flapping dusters. Under her new hat Grandma smiled again.

The morning Grandma rode to town with her grandchild on her knee put an end to her dramatics. After that the neighbors would believe anything.

Hands Full

Oddly enough, Grandma didn't mind. She had found new interests. Her wheelchair, which she had learned to operate herself, put her in touch with her downstairs world at home. She found she could peel potatoes in her chair, shell peas, roll cookie dough. She became so expert at manoeuvering that she could dust and set the table on occasion. At first she attempted these tasks only to correct and criticize the two other women in her house. Eventually the duties became routine with her. Once or twice she caught herself humming at her work.

Because she could move briskly in her chair her daughter was not afraid to leave her with the children. Grandma's hands were full. She found less and less time to plague her husband, make demands upon her daughter or interfere in her son's affairs. Occasionally she was glad to escape her home responsibilities and wheel herself down the block to visit aged friends. Grandma had regained her independence.

By the end of the summer the household was proceeding in such relative accord that the Red Cross ventured to reclaim the wheelchair for a patient in greater need. Grandma Hanna waved it good-bye without regret. Grandpa Hanna is working again. She'll have her own chair soon.

THE DRESSING TABLE

Purchase of Spring Hat Is a Rite Allied with Great Expectations

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE colorful witchery of the springtime hat is everywhere in shop windows, magazines and fashion shows. Flowers, pastel felts, gay checked taffetas, are as heart-lifting as mardi gras streamers and confetti. Even the occasional strong-minded female who wears resolute hats with no nonsense about them is apt to turn to jelly at the sight of sonnets written in maline, roses, feathers, net and lace. A spring hat is not quite like any other hat. It's a promise, a release, its light frivolity isn't intended to endure snow, wind and sleet, but is keyed to gentler airs and unrationed sunshine.

If you will bear in mind some of the following suggestions, you may find them helpful in your search for the hat that is perfect for you:

If your hair needs a permanent wave, have it done before you go looking for a new hat and, if you have been wearing your hair in the same style for more than six months,

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

Crystal Gazing?

. . . for your next gift. . . for your next party. . . ask for "Monogram Decorative Crystal"

MONOGRAM Decorative Crystal

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fine Writing Papers
FOR EVERY OCCASION

BARBER-ELLIS
CAMEO Stationery

Pleats are clasped to the waist by a contour belt of gold kid, color is inspired by Helena Rubinstein's new Crackerjack make-up. Dress and youthful straw hat match the rose beige face powder, while the grosgrain ribbon streamers and flowers are color of the Crackerjack lipstick.

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the steady growth
of 'Salada' sales in
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There's new lift in the salt-sea air, a new sparkle that hints of Spring. Come on down. Stroll or roll the Boardwalk, play golf, go dancing, loll relaxed on a big sundeck. Be as lazy or active as you please, during your stay at these famous beach-front hotels. But—please make reservations now.

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it's a good time to have it completely re-styled. The way you wear your hair should influence the type of hat you choose. For instance, this season's off-the-face hats obviously are intended to be worn with hair that is drawn smoothly back from the brow.

Never shop with even the best-intentioned friend. Her judgment may be excellent, but you'll probably find yourself buying a hat that would look better on the friend than it does on you. If you must make mistakes, at least, have the satisfaction of letting them be your own.

Find a saleswoman who knows her business, and who is willing to take the time and trouble to find the hat that says "We were meant for each other" immediately it is placed on your head. If you are unfortunate enough to find yourself in the hands of a saleswoman who indifferently parrots "It's the smartest thing we have in the shop" as she brings horror after horror, then that is a clear-cut cue to leave in a hurry.

Always select, study and try on your hats standing up. When you are seated, they may look very well, but when you are standing, the wide brim or tall feather may make you look as though half sunk in the ground or soaring toward the Golden Stairs.

Consider the entire silhouette from tip to toe, plus your profile. Study the line from the base of the throat, not just from the chin. The neck is part of the head also.

If you wear glasses consider them just another accessory. Wear the hat with a dashing one-sided line that has action. This gives you a spirited look which offsets the prim, staid impression the glasses might suggest.

Just a word about off-the-face hats. They are youthful and flattering only if the face is not too lined, and the hair carefully groomed. An off-the-face hat merely frames the face, leaving all your secrets exposed. Complexion care, carefully chosen make-up, and a becoming coiffure are a "must" for the off-the-face hat.

If you succumb to flower hats—especially those burgeoning with geraniums or crimson roses, and we don't see how any one could fail to respond to their charms this year—plan to wear a make-up that blends with these reds. A sunny red lipstick and nail polish will take kindly to the hat that has red geraniums on it. The cooler "blued" reds will be a success with the red characteristic of roses, and the gentler tones of make-up are in harmony with fragile-toned feathers, maline, flowers, and so on.

Notes Of The New

If face powder is all that's needed to lift the spirits and stave off the springtime megrims, Harriet Hubbard Ayer's newest shade of face powder, Rosayer, has arrived in the nick of time to put a new complexion on things. Rosayer is a medium beige with a smattering of orchid and it is an untyped powder that does nice things for blonde, brunetted and the silver-haired alike.

A water softener for the bath may be a luxury item in some sections of the country, but in hard-water districts it is indispensable. One of the more agreeable methods of taming hard water and saving one's own hide, is to scatter a few dashes of Bathasweet into the tub. Not only does it turn the hardest water into an old softy, but it's nicely perfumed, too. Of the choice of three fragrances offered, our personal vote goes to Forest Pine.

Most recent debutante in Helena Rubinstein circles is a harmonized make-up endowed with the spirited name Crackerjack. It includes lipstick, rouge and nail lacquer in a red best described as "sun warmed", tawny rose-beige powder, and a choice of two foundations depending on whether the preference is for Cream Tint Foundation or Milktone, the latter a cake make-up.

Peggy Sage, whose life is dedicated to the proposition that color should be at every woman's fingertips, has produced the Shimmer lipstick. It will be available in eight shades to harmonize with their opposite numbers in P.S.'s Shimmer Sheen nail polish.

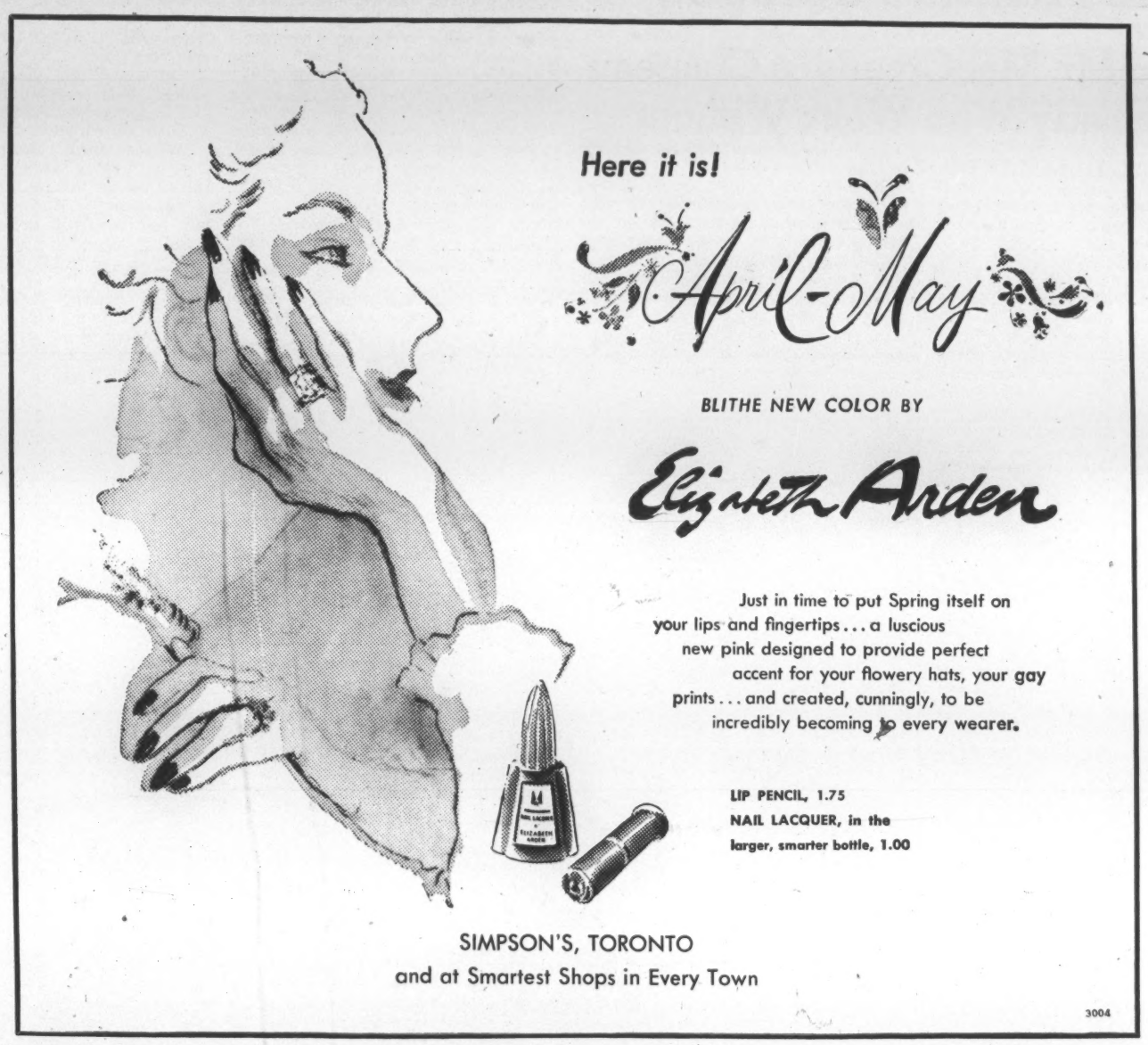
Terpsichore, a Tussy perfume for pink champagne evenings, comes in a gold lettered crystal bottle crowned with a 24-carat gold-plated plastic stopper wrapped in gold cord. It is cradled like a jewel in a crimson case of real leather lined with cushions of cream satin. The name is printed in gold on the inside of the case so that those who hanker to add a custom-built touch to the lavish decor can have the outside of the case monogrammed with initials.

"April came to bloom," sings the poet; and "May is full of flowers," echoes another. Elizabeth Arden might have been thinking of these lines when she conceived the idea for her newest shade, April-May. Delicate, spring-like, this new shade, of the pink lineage, is attuned to the season's pastels as well as navy and black. It comes in lip pencil and cream rouge, as well as a nail lacquer made to an entirely new formula with speeded-up drying qualities. The lacquer is in a bottle of new design that prevents excessive evaporation.

Handbag addenda: A gold metal compact for loose powder, fashioned to represent a pretty picture hat complete with tiny crown and ribbon bow. A magnum size lipstick, also in a gold metal case, is a companion piece. By Dorothy Gray.

We are indebted to the perfume chemists at Richard Hudnut for the explanation of "olfactory fatigue." This little ailment is simply the result of using the same perfume too long or too constantly so that gradually it ceases to stimulate the olfactory nerves. Thus, if the perfume you have been using for some time seems to have lost some of its fragrance, the explanation is probably that it is not the perfume which has become weaker, but your sense of smell. To avoid this, it's a good idea to put aside your favorite fragrance occasionally and use an entirely different type of perfume for a while.

Black bengaline on wool delineates the high collar, edge-to-edge closing and rounded sleeves of this coat of mature dignity. Fairweather, Ltd.


Here it is!
April-May
BLITHE NEW COLOR BY
Elizabeth Arden
Just in time to put Spring itself on your lips and fingertips... a luscious new pink designed to provide perfect accent for your flowery hats, your gay prints... and created, cunningly, to be incredibly becoming to every wearer.
LIP PENCIL, 1.75
NAIL LACQUER, in the larger, smarter bottle, 1.00
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town
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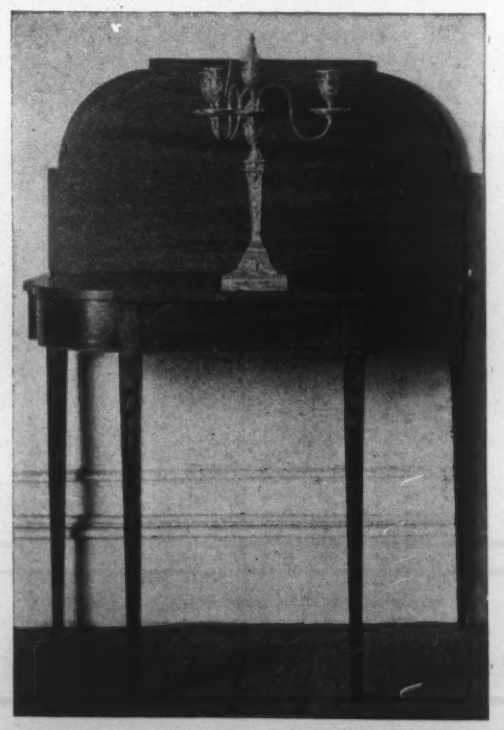

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This folding card table is carefully made in solid mahogany. Skillful inlaying of gleaming satinwood, detailed perfection of workmanship, and the beauty of its simple yet graceful lines adds an air of charm to any room. Another creation of the Lionel Rawlinson master craftsmen.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Sold to Mr. MacCready! a Chapeau for the Lady Who Waits Without

By EILEEN McKAY HILTZ

THE youngest member tucked a green feather into the band of the brown felt and stepped back to judge the effect.

The Convener, rushing by on a swift, last-minute survey, paused at the hat counter long enough to say: "My dear, don't bother fussing with things; there will be complete chaos five minutes after the doors are opened. When you've been on as many rummage sales as I have —" Then away she sped, with the harried yet exultant air of a general about to launch his army in battle.

The youngest member's eyes followed the darting figure worshipfully. This was *her* first sale; in fact, it was her first function as a member, and she was anxious to do well so that she should be asked to work on more committees. It was very important that the wife of a young doctor get about meeting people and doing things, making their name well-known in the town. What fun it would be to rush home at the end of the afternoon crying: "Darling! What a day! We made simply masses of money and the Convener says she's *never* had such a wonderful committee! O-oh, my feet!"

She was brought back to reality sharply when the Treasurer, looming up before her, thrust a chocolate box into her hands.

Roar Of The Mob

"Here's your cash, my dear. There's lots of quarters and nickels and dimes. But keep it out of reach or there'll be a fist in it every time you turn your head." And she, too was off, doubtless to deliver more clinking boxes and more brisk admonitions.

The youngest member set the box on a shelf behind her, and, shutting her eyes tightly, did a quick little drill in mental arithmetic. She was hopeless at figures, especially in making change. It was comforting to have her hats priced uniformly at twenty-five cents, which was a nice round sum, but there were those feathers and bits of veiling which were irregular and could be troublesome.

Suddenly she was aware that the bustling confusion of preparation in the big hall had become order, and that the members, ranged strategically behind the laden counters, were poised and ready for action. From outside the door there could be heard distinctly a steady buzz of voices which, as the town clock struck two, rose to a clamor, aided and abetted by a series of well-placed bangs on the door itself. The youngest member turned startled eyes towards the neighboring counter, where a member waited coolly behind an array of curtains.

"Our gentle customers," said the member, "Prepare for the onslaught as soon as the Convener gives the doorman the word."

"They sound simply ferocious!" the youngest member faltered.

Red Hair, Blue Eyes

The other member shrugged. "They always are, my child, and I'm just the one who knows it. They make straight for the curtains every time. Last year they pushed my counter right back to the wall. I had to climb on top of it or be squeezed to death."

"And you came back again!" gasped the youngest member.

"Wouldn't miss it for the world. O-ops! Here they come!" And with that warning cry the other, hastily butting a last-minute cigarette, braced herself for a frontal attack by the charging horde.

The youngest member went down before the first surge of customers which swarmed her counter. She rallied valiantly, however, and managed to dispense her hats with speed and a reasonable facsimile of accuracy. She even found breath to compliment a stout charwoman on her choice of a neat sailor, and later to admonish two contestants battling for a single item with a stern warning, "Ladies, the Convener says you must pay for any article you damage!"

Then almost as suddenly as they had come, the hordes receded, leaving only a few late-comers to wander hopefully along the ravaged counters. The youngest member, somewhat dishevelled and still breathless, was surveying proudly the desolation of her stock when the Convener's voice broke in upon her.

"Do find a nice straw for Mr. MacCready, like a good girl," and flashing a comradely smile, she sped away to reconnoitre her still smouldering battlefield.

The youngest member turned to encounter the steady eyes in the quite old and quite grimy face of Mr. MacCready.

"Is it a hat for yourself?" she asked gently. "The men's things are across the room, I'm afraid."

"It's for Millie," said Mr. MacCready, and added, reluctantly, as though such wordiness were unusual with him, "I allers git her one at this yere sale."

"Oh, I see!" The youngest member looked with respect at this annual and seemingly favored customer. "Is Millie your wife?"

"Wife's dead," said Mr. MacCready, poking among the shabby remnants on the counter.

"Oh, dear!" The youngest member felt suddenly deflated. But a saleslady must have something to go on. "Do you mind telling me how old Millie is?"

"Her's fifteen," replied Mr. MacCready, with no visible resentment.

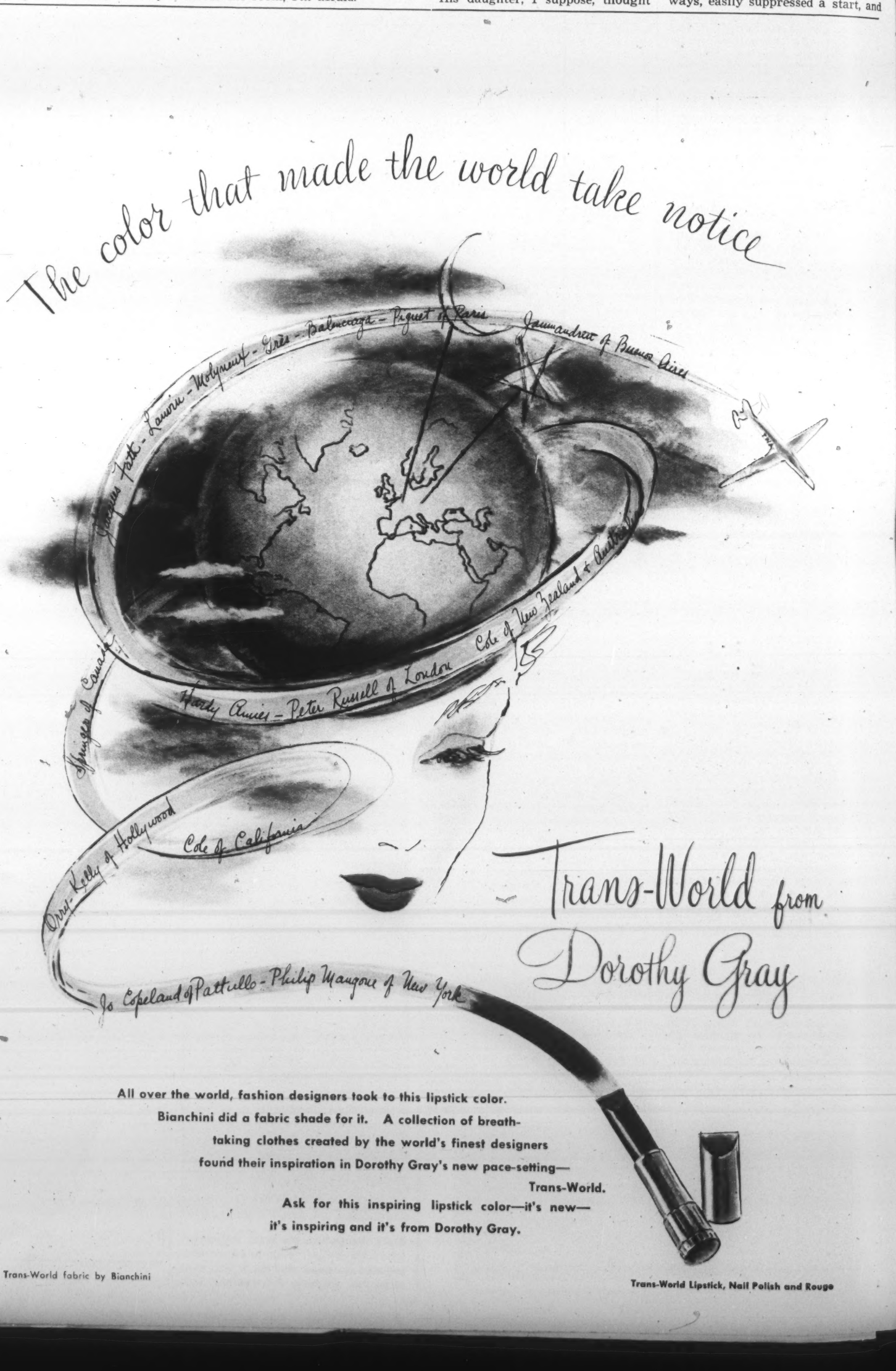
His daughter, I suppose, thought the youngest member, but not wishing to risk a second error in kinship, she decided to stick to externals. "And what color is her hair, please?"

"It's red," said Mr. MacCready, balancing a once dashing crimson sailor on a stubby forefinger.

"And are her eyes blue?" The youngest member deftly removed the crimson sailor and substituted a robin's egg toque.

"Thur navy," and wordlessly rejecting the toque, Mr. MacCready continued his search among the ruins.

The youngest member, now somewhat seasoned to Mr. MacCready's ways, easily suppressed a start, and


The color that made the world take notice
Trans-World from Dorothy Gray
All over the world, fashion designers took to this lipstick color.
Bianchini did a fabric shade for it. A collection of breath-
taking clothes created by the world's finest designers
found their inspiration in Dorothy Gray's new pace-setting—
Trans-World.
Ask for this inspiring lipstick color—it's new—
it's inspiring and it's from Dorothy Gray.
Trans-World fabric by Bianchini
Trans-World Lipstick, Nail Polish and Rouge

concentrated on a thorough overhauling of her stock.

"This lime shade would be lovely with red hair and dark blue eyes. We could trim it with a navy bow, or would you like a bunch of flowers?"

"Don't matter," said Mr. MacCready, "Millie won't notice."

"Oh, I'm sure she would! Why, I remember . . ." The youngest member forgot to be the efficient saleslady as she lived again the rapture of her fifteenth birthday when she had lifted from its box the froth of veil and flowers that was her first really grown-up hat. The youngest member had been a very pretty little girl, with soft yellow hair, big eyes and a wide sweet smile. With a small sigh she returned to the present and the problem of Millie.

"I wish you had come earlier, Mr. MacCready. The hats are quite picked over now, and I really think this lime one is the best that is left. The color is nice and the shape isn't bad, especially if her face is rather round."

"It's long," volunteered Mr. MacCready, fitting the hat under his arm and producing a small black purse. This he opened carefully and selecting a quarter, laid it neatly on the counter. The youngest member found a paper bag which she held out to him.

"Don't need no bag; Millie's waitin' outside," and with a bob of his head, Mr. MacCready stumped to the door and was gone.

Obeying an impulse she could not resist, the youngest member ran to the window that overlooked the doorstep. She raised herself on tiptoe and looked down into the street. Then she laughed, a little wildly.

It was all true, what Mr. MacCready had said. Millie's hair was indeed red; her eyes were, yes, navy; and, undeniably, her face was long.

But Mr. MacCready might have said more. Mr. MacCready might have said Millie was a horse.

• •

Mother's Gone A-hunting

WE'VE everything for bungalows
Costumes used for all tableaux
Rings, flowers, nylons, full trousseau
Sorry, we have no children's hose.

We've poison fine for killing ants,
Barometers and rubber plants,
Ermine wraps, a bell that chants.
Sorry, we have no children's pants.

We've metal tables, lamps and hoes
Pens whose ink forever flows
Our stock's complete, the whole world knows.
Sorry, we have no children's clothes.

W. B. McCUTCHEON

New World Maps of the Future

By EILEEN MORRIS

RECENTLY the Byrd Expedition radioed from the Antarctic Ocean that maps showing Swain Island, 1000 miles west of South America, were so much eyewash. The island, thought to have a radius of 10 miles or more, was a non-existent hallucination, they contended, a ghostly mirage that had been accepted as fact over one hundred years ago.

Startled armchair voyageurs rushed for an atlas, but cartographers—the men who make the maps—remained calm. Admitting it is a novel experience to erase an island in the advanced year of 1947, they pointed out that maps have been changing since Eratosthenes first attempted to show the length and size of the earth on paper one hundred years before the birth of Christ.

Famed in the early history of cartography is Marinus of Tyre, who first marked places in relation to their longitude and latitude. During the Middle Ages little progress was recorded, for the earth was not considered spherical, but was drawn as a circle or an oval. With the Renaissance, however, the Greek scholars were re-discovered, and cartography got back in step.

Three small ships set sail from the Canaries and, thirty-three days later, anchored at the Bahamas. Columbus had discovered America, though he was quite positive, after two further trips, that he had located the Orient by a westward route. It was not until 1500 that Vespucci first termed America "a new world", and a spate of maps, some genuine, others faked, soon appeared.

Golden Age

It was the Golden Age of exploration, when charts were essential to every outbound seafarer. Each new discovery was carefully recorded on the maps of the time; twenty-one maps of Magellan's voyage were made. Many bore no scale, and showed no points of the compass, but were roughly done by sailors. Gradually, however, fanciful sea monsters and murderous looking savages gave way to degree lines and painstaking engraving, and though America still resembled a baseball bat, better things were ahead.

In 1525 Mercator's first map of the world appeared, a milestone in the evolution of cartography. He named Labrador, and in 1538 definitely separated the new world from Asia by an "Oceanus Orientalis Indicus".

Antwerp and Amsterdam became the centre of the new art, a position they were to hold for two hundred years. Collections of marine maps and such works as Ortelius' book of fifty-three maps were published by the Dutch. Introduction of the telescope and sextant were reflected in more accurate maps.

The French Academy introduced the use of longitude measurements, and maps from Paris were known by their detail work and sharp outlines.

When England, in the eighteenth century, became the greatest sea power in Europe the centre of cartography gravitated to the port of London. Far-flung wars and the building of empires was a great stimulus to the art, and improvements in photo-engraving and color printing ensured technical excellence.

The art of surveying brought new innovations, and the advent of highways and railroads during the nineteenth century meant new areas chartered for the first time.

Aerial cartography grew up during World War II, bringing tremendous changes. Now, experimental rockets have successfully photographed the earth's surface from sixty miles in space, opening up new fields of scientific research.

Until the Peace Conference proclaims the shape of things to come,

TOOKE
SHIRTMAKERS
SINCE
1869

CONCERNING FOOD

Now Familiar Dish Was Created to Pique the Queen's Appetite

By OLIVER DAWNEY

ONE of Mary Stuart's devoted attendants was her own French chef, Etienne Hanet. (In the long array of French soups there yet appears a particularly fine one, named "Marie Stuart.") It appears that by degrees, imprisonment had affected the ill-fated Queen's health, and her appetite failed. Appetite is more subtle than hunger, for hunger craves food of any kind, while appetite craves certain specialties, and nothing more.

With deep concern, Hanet saw that after exerting all his ingenuity to tempt his royal mistress to take food, his choicest productions returned from her table untouched. That she feared the presence of poison is entirely improbable. She had full confidence in the fidelity of her French staff—Chef Hanet, Pierre Medart, *potagier;* John Ruboye, *pâtissier;* Robert Hanneton; Martin Huet, and the rest.

Gastronomic invention has its limitations, like musical composition. While there are seven notes upon which musicians can work, the gastronomic craft has to deal with only four flavors—bitter, sour, sweet and salt. By some combination of these tastes, a zest for food has to be provoked. How can something new be devised in order to stimulate the palate and cause the gastric juices to flow?

The Queen simply had no inclination to eat; that was the trouble. From fish, meats, entrees, sweets, and even choice fresh fruit, she turned languidly away.

"She would not even try these delicious oranges," said Ruboye, regretfully. "What in Heaven's name are we to do?"

"Wait a moment, John. Let me consider," said the resourceful chef. "Oranges, eh? Oranges . . . Give me a saucepan. I have an idea." Making one experiment after another, Hanet arrived at something finally which gave him hope of success.

Dish For A Queen

Next morning Mary Stuart gazed with interest at a ravishing little dish of clear dark golden conserve containing fine shreds of some kind of peel. She was fascinated, and sampled a little of it spread upon a plain biscuit. The novel flavor, sweet and luscious, yet with a lingering tang of bitterness, revived her jaded appetite.

"My good Hanet," asked the Queen, as she spread another biscuit eagerly, "how do you name this wonderful creation?"

"It has no name, Madame," replied the gratified chef, "but with your permission, I will make bold to suggest one. You have been unwell—*malade,* as we say in our beloved France. Combine that word *malade* with the name of the royal lady whom it is my joy to serve. Might I be graciously permitted to call my conserve 'Marie-malade'?"

So, dear friends, when you purchase your next jar of "Marmalade," do not forget chef Hanet and Mary of Scotland. If you make your own, all the pith must be discarded. Soak some of the pips in water, just enough to cover, overnight. Boil half the peel until tender and mash, or pound it to a pulp in a mortar, to be added to the fruit. Weight of sugar should be equal the combined weight of fruit and peel. Strain the water off the pips; and add to the mixture, according to taste. Keep it stirred; and boil gently until finished. If desired, a little finely shredded peel may be added.

Toby-Turn-Spit

I mention a mortar which, with a pestle, has been an essential feature of kitchen equipment from ancient times. It is still very useful in beating down substances to a smooth consistency, or to a fine powder. Part of the charm of chocolates is secured by attaining the requisite smooth texture, and it is much the same with potted meats of various kinds. Smoothness should always characterize cream soups.

The mouth is sensitive, not only to taste, but to texture; especially so in the morning. The critical business of wine-tasting is always carried out at a considerable time before midday. Probably it was in the morning that Mary Stuart first became acquainted with marmalade!

The equipment used by Chef Hanet about 1580 did not change greatly until the advent of closed coal ranges, followed by gas, oil, and electric stoves. The roasts revolved upon a spit in front of an open wood fire. Somebody, perhaps a boy, would have to keep the spit turning. Or the turning would be effected by one of those long-bodied, short-legged dogs placed inside a wheel-shaped cage, something like a tread-mill. These faithful creatures were named "Toby-Turn-Spits." They were superseded by the automatic "jack," which could be wound up like a clock to keep the joint in motion.

Wood, which burns down quickly, had to be replenished; and water had to be brought from the nearest stream, well, or "conduit," to refill a large barrel for general use in the kitchen. Mary Stuart's staff included "Robert Hanneton, to bear fire and water in the Queen's kitchen."

A dilapidated cook-book of Queen Victoria's time admits sadly that meat baked "in ovens has undoubtedly a peculiar taste not equal to the flavor developed by roasting." This is confirmed by Monselet, a connoisseur, who is disgusted because, "Nearly all roasts are done in the oven. An abomination!" According to Richard Jefferies, wood fires gave roasted meat an exceptionally fine flavor.

Catherine's Italian Cooks

Mary Stuart's first husband was Francis II, son of Catherine de Medici, the celebrated Queen Mother. Catherine's Italian cooks exerted a permanent influence upon French culinary technique, while she herself is said to have been extremely skilful in the employment of poisons. Her secrets, which she is supposed to have inherited from the Borgias, are believed to have been bequeathed to Madame de Brinvilliers, executed 1676. From her they passed to a sinister woman called "La Corriveau," hung in 1763.

But much of the poisoning of that period was undoubtedly caused by bad sanitary conditions and contaminated food. A relative of mine who was particularly partial to shellfish, was greatly indisposed after partaking of some very attractive mussels. His head swelled. All efforts to remove his top-hat proved unavailing. Pulling in opposite directions, he endeavored to free himself from the hat, while his wife clung resolutely to the brim. In the end, she had to cut off the hat in sections with a pair of scissors!

Had he lived in the sixteenth century he would almost certainly have suspected that some enemy had made an attempt upon his life. He

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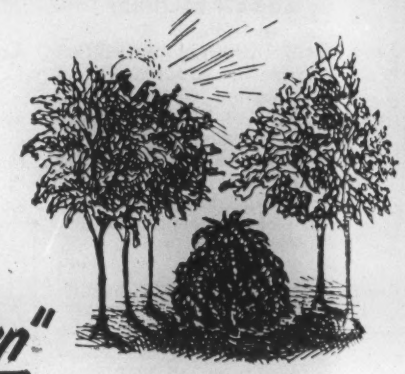

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* *Cleansers widely known in Canada were tested on greasy, soiled surfaces. And Old Dutch cleaned fastest, easiest of all!*

MADE IN CANADA

would probably have endeavored to obtain "Powdered Unicorn's Horn," which was seriously believed to be an antidote in such cases. It was not easy to get, as it was understood that "Unicorns are bredde in Cathay."

After eating a delectable meal, persons sometimes found themselves seized with "a flux," but physicians made the matter as clear as daylight by explaining that "The abundance of a dust choler turned to melancholy humor, which apostumated, and turned to the stomach."

We hear much of the successful poisoners, but very little about the unsuccessful ones. We hear of Lucrezia Borgia, Madame de Brinvilliers, Palmer, Seddon, and Dr. Crippen; of Dr. Lamson affably handing his carefully selected slice of cake to his youthful brother-in-law, with fatal results. But what of those hard-working individuals who failed, and who had to face unfair competition from unworthy practitioners who sold spurious stuff of evil appearance in most dreadful looking bottles at high prices?

The poisoned soup which was prepared for Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was fatal to some who partook of it at his residence, in March 1531; but it only made the worthy Bishop unwell. He recovered! Then again, think of the unknown experts who escaped detection, and passed peacefully away after lengthy careers, smiling gently at the thought of their triumphs!

In all seriousness, it is sad to think of the innocent persons who were blamed for the after-affects of a feast of stale mackerel, or mushrooms of an undesirable kind. Some people are able to eat—and enjoy—all kinds of questionable stuff with complete immunity. Taste is often a mystery and half the world doesn't know how the other half eats!

Dial Number For a Car Or The Second-Best Dinner Service

By JANET MARCH

EVERYONE who drives a car wrestles with the parking problem. You leave your car at the parking lot for a brief half hour, and come back to find that at least eight cars have to be moved before you can even squeeze yourself into the driving seat. Now an inventive wizard has dreamed up a solution which is called the Baldwin-Auger system. It's a matter of a building with moveable floor sections, and sounds like a sort of engine round house. You park your car on a numbered section and lock it up. When you want it again you dial the number of your section and with super-human skill the section decides to turn the way it can get your car fastest to the street, and does it in a matter of seconds, not minutes.

When they get through solving the parking problem I wonder if they could be persuaded to dream up a china cupboard on the same principle so that the dishes you need would all be whisked out automatically. "Jimmie! Will you dial for six for dinner, and just the ordinary dinner set. It's the Smiths coming so I don't think we need use the best one!" There would be an invention!

In the meantime we just have to fish the dishes out ourselves in the intervals of cooking these recipes.

Cottage Cheese And Peppers

4 green peppers
1 pound of cottage cheese
¼ cup of raisins
½ cup of tomato catsup
2 eggs
Salt, pepper
Cayenne

Parboil the peppers and when they are tender cut their tops off and take out the spine and seeds. Dampen the cottage cheese with the catsup, mix in the raisins and season with salt and pepper. Beat the two eggs separately and then cut the whites into the yolks and add to the cheese mixture. Stuff the peppers with this, sprinkle with cayenne and cook for about fifteen minutes in a 350 oven.

Onion Soup

4 onions medium sized
3 tablespoons of fat
2½ tablespoons of flour
1 cup of water
3½ cups of milk
1 cup of boiled spaghetti
The top of a quart bottle of milk
Salt and pepper
Grated cheese

Slice the onions and melt the fat and cook very gently for five to ten minutes. Then stir in the flour and add the boiling water and 1 cup of the milk and simmer covered till the onions are tender. Then add the rest of the milk and the spaghetti, the top of the bottle, and salt and pepper to taste. When hot and smooth serve with grated cheese sprinkled on the top of each plateful.

Devilled Eggs

2 cups of canned tomatoes
2 small onions sliced
1 small green pepper or ½ a large one
2 teaspoons of parsley chopped or dried
A pinch of thyme
1 red chili
3 tablespoons of fat
1½ tablespoons of flour
6 eggs
Salt and pepper
Grated cheese

Fry the onion and the green pepper, chopped, in the fat till they are tender. Then stir in the flour and add the tomatoes, thyme, parsley, the chili broken in small pieces, salt, and enough pepper to make the dish pretty hot. Simmer this mixture for about ten minutes and then pour it into a shallow baking dish and drop the eggs gently into the sauce. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with grated cheese. Cook in a hot oven just long enough to brown the cheese but not long enough to cook the yolks of the eggs hard.

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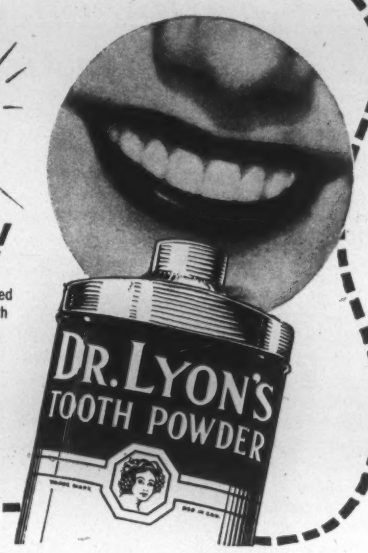

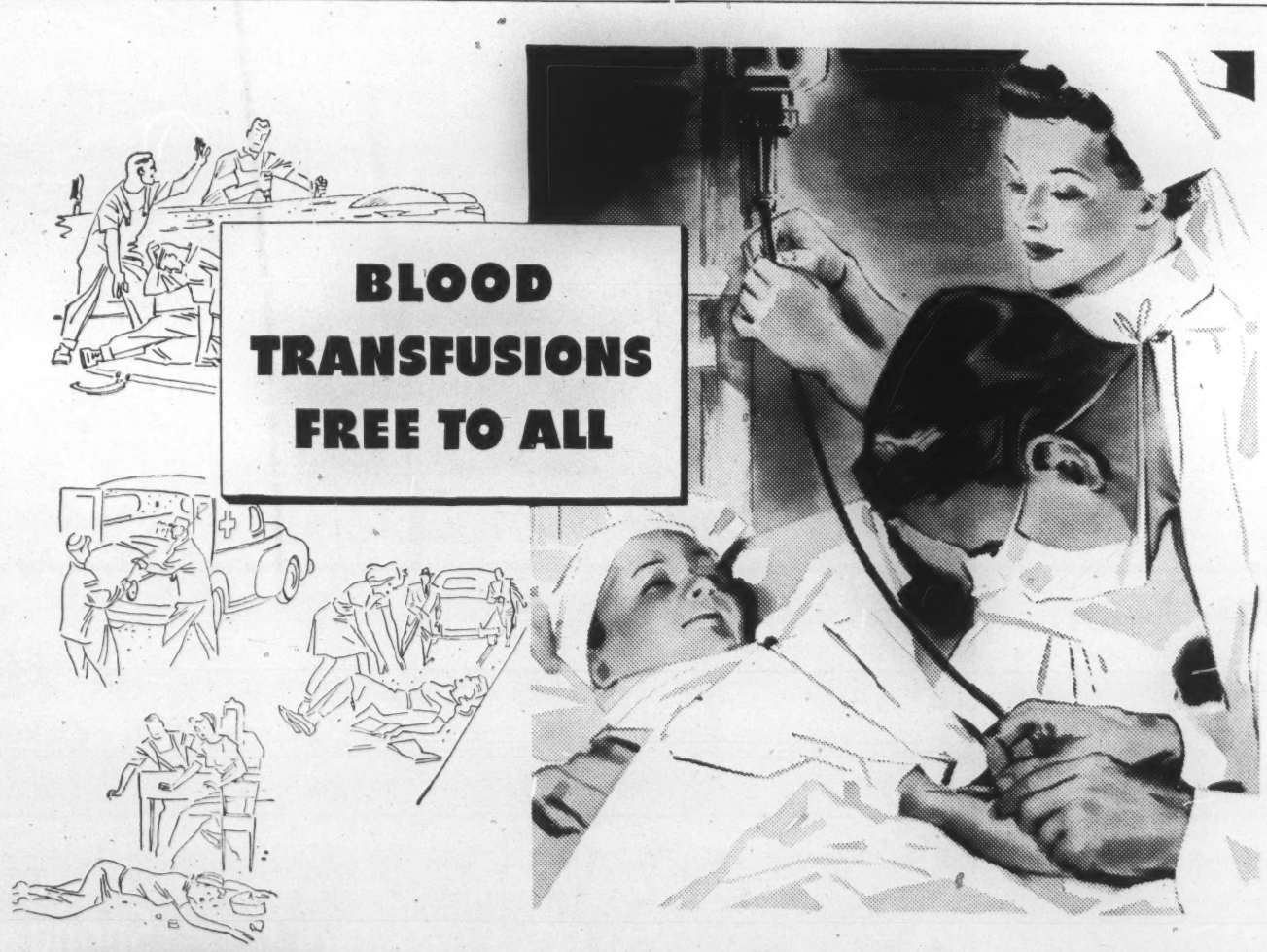

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● To save the lives of our Canadian fighting-men in action during the war, thousands of Canadian civilians gave their blood to the Red Cross.

But in peace, too, Canadians die when a blood transfusion would save them. Whole blood and plasma are in short supply . . . in some parts of Canada there are no facilities at all for an emergency transfusion.

In order to save the lives of Canadian men, women and children, the Red Cross is establishing a Civilian Blood Transfusion Service. By a system of voluntary blood donations, the Red Cross will supply every hospital in Canada with whole blood and plasma. Any patient in need of a transfusion will receive one, free of charge.

Your help is needed to support this and other valuable Red Cross services. The Red Cross needs money . . . your money. Money to maintain Outpost Hospitals . . to help correct the deformities of little crippled children . . . to maintain Red Cross Lodges, where next-of-kin of disabled veterans may visit their loved ones . . . to bring relief in time of disaster. All these things the Red Cross does . . . won't you help them keep up the good work?

CANADIAN RED CROSS

The work of mercy never ends—Give

THE OTHER PAGE

Gentlemen of the Jury

By HORACE BROWN

(This is the first of five articles by Horace Brown, retailing his experiences and observations of the jury system, while a member of the jury panel at the Spring Assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario, held at Whitby in 1944.)

THERE are three attitudes towards jury service.

The first attitude is that of the person who conceives jury service to be a civic duty, one of the few remaining democratic rights of the individual, a task, strange though it may be to ordinary existence, to be performed conscientiously and to the best of the ability. The second is that of the person who sees in jury service severe economic loss and dislocation of family life, and who seeks to avoid this duty in every way possible. The third is that of the person who approaches jury duty as a vacation, a welcome relief from routine, only to find it the hardest kind of hard work whose only real recompense is the satisfaction of trying to be a good citizen.

When I received the letter in March of 1944 commanding my presence, etc., etc., and signed by the High Sheriff, I read it over twice, my hands rattling the paper, for I knew not what crime I had committed. The second reading convinced me, however, that I was required to sit on the other side of the legal fence.

In common with most citizens, I had not given much thought to jury duty. It had been vaguely in the back of my mind as something that was done by the other fellow. I had been on the Voters' List for a mere three years, whilst some men had been there for fifty years and had not been called for jury. The (J) after my name on the rolls had had no previous significance. As rapidly as possible, I consulted my friends for advice, but all were helpless; not one had ever received a call for jury duty. Most of them, I feel, looked upon me as a strange fish who was always getting caught in some net or other.

Yet here it was in black-and-white, a command from the King, a summons to mysterious regions.

IN LOOKING back, I have tried to analyze my perturbation without success. In point of experience, I knew far more about courtrooms than the average prospective juror. Let me hasten to elucidate: my father was a lawyer, and for twelve years I covered courts in one form and another as a newspaper reporter. My newspaper experience had given me rather a superficial contempt for our system of jurisprudence, because, as I was to find, it is a far, far different feeling one has behind the Bar to what passes through one's mind when merely engaged professionally in front. But if I, with my reasonably wide acquaintance with courts and court procedure, was completely ignorant and apprehensive with regard to my duties as a juror, how must it have been with the sixty-odd men who were summonsed at the same time?

(Here I would like to digress sufficiently to register my disapproval of the fact that no woman has ever, so far as I am able to discover, been summonsed to jury duty in Ontario County, and that presumably this sad commentary on our civilization extends throughout this supposedly enlightened province. I asked one of the court officials why no women were called, and he looked at me as though I had suggested Hitler was his pal.)

My first thought, as I am sure it was with most of the men; was economic. How would this affect me? I had started a good job with an advertising agency barely six months before, and I wondered how the agency would look upon my call.

"It is our duty to let you go," said the manager of the firm. "In all our years of business, you are the first to have been called for jury duty, and we have no reason to complain. Your salary will be paid."

As the agency was one of the oldest in Canada, he was obviously correct. But, unfortunately, the attitude of all managements was not identical with this. One man, for instance, was working in a war plant as a foreman, and the firm tried to get him excused from jury duty. When this was not found possible, the firm cut the man off pay. All he received was his four dollars a day as juror. As far as I have been able to ascertain, this is illegal. When called for jury duty, if you are an employee of a concern that concern must pay you at your regular rate less, if it wishes, the amount you receive as juror. Nobody ever got rich on jury pay, although the farmers, who composed the majority of our jury panel, were in the main quite well satisfied, as their crops were in and this was looked upon, at the beginning at least, as a holiday. Several of these farmers were worried because they had no hired men and the wife was left to do all the chores, but they soon got over that.

We assembled on that first day, in the main a group of strangers. We parted five weeks later good friends. In between lay many solid hours of friendship-building. You cannot take a man's life in your hands, examine the evidence to the best of your ability, and reach a verdict of acquittal, without feeling within those four walls of the jury room a comradeship such as can exist only within those confines and nowhere else.

But on that first day we were babes in the woods, all of us. In the high-ceilinged, rather musty and dusty courtroom, we sat on the hard benches, not knowing anything about our duties or about one another. If I could make one recommendation to those in charge of such affairs, principally the sheriffs, it would be this: Welcome the jury, make the members of the jury known to one another, and have the legal rigmarole explained. Then jurors will not make such fools of themselves, as I did when challenged on my first call and, not knowing the procedure (although I had seen it hundreds of times as a reporter, it is different when you are the actual actor) went and sat down in the box. I would also recommend to governments

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that they appoint more such men as our presiding judge, Mr. Justice Roach, but I intend to deal with that aspect fully in a later article.

One of the first things upon which most of us stumbled was the importance of doing just the right sort of thing at the right moment, when the Sheriff said: "Prisoner look upon the juror: juror look upon the prisoner". Now, this sounds like an easy thing to do, but just try it once upon a man charged with some serious offence in the breathless atmosphere of a courtroom, and you will understand why so many jurors are challenged immediately by the defence or excused by the Crown. I think what tumbled us to the significance of this challenge was that one of the first men called from the panel was a tall, lean farmer with a very severe face. As he was told to look upon the prisoner, he turned upon him such a look of venomous fury as to call for a "Step down" promptly from defence counsel. After that we followed with varying degrees of smiles and indications of friendly interest. I found out later I was challenged on the first case simply because of my crippled leg, and the action was a suit for damages by a woman badly lamed in an accident; her counsel thought I would not be as sympathetic towards her as those with no physical handicaps!

However, if I had "made" this jury, I would not have been accepted for the second case, that of a charge of rape, and known what it is like to be locked up as a juryman overnight and to have a man's life hang upon the decision of myself and eleven others.

It was my selection for this jury that first brought home to me, as it did to the others, the seriousness of the undertaking upon which we were embarking. I am used to public appearances, but my throat was dry and my voice nervous, as I took the oath and seated myself in the jury-box. Suddenly, I was cut off from the rest of the Court. I was no longer a member of a jury panel; I was a juryman. It was to me to be a "judge of the fact".

While I half-heard the now familiar procedure for the selection of the remaining members of the jury, and saw men I had come to know by sight at least rejected or accepted, my mind was busy with another scene: the green carpet of Runnymede, the silken tents of the tyrant King, the stiff ranks of the Barons, the scratching of the quill upon the parchment that made the Magna Charta law. Here I was, privileged to sit in judgment upon my peers because centuries before men had stood out against the loss of liberty unequally, and in the centuries since the battle was still joined. We of the jury were part of that battle, the weapons of democracy, imperfect perhaps but earnest to the deed.

For years I had heard evidence in courtrooms, much of it with the bored amusement of a newspaper reporter to whom all humanity is so much grist to the mill. Now I heard evidence from the jury-box, and it was a very different thing. Every word was crystal clear; every sentence, no matter how dull, to be weighed and weighed again and yet again. This, I found, was not my experience alone. Other members of the jury expressed to me afterwards how the crushing force of their responsibilities to their fellow-humans kept them always alert, their minds freed of all other problems but the unsimple equation before them of "Guilty or not guilty?"

The learned justice lost no opportunity to impress this responsibility upon us. In his wisdom and kindness and patience, he took us by our several hands and led us through the legal maze, yet we were always conscious that he was but our guide upon points of law, that it was to us, and only to us, to judge the evidence and reach a verdict accordingly. When the solemn moment came for us to file from the jury-box to the juryroom, there to reach a decision which for none of us was too easy, my eyes turned for a last glimpse of blind Justice above the Bench balancing her scales.

In that moment I, who had decried the jury system in common with most members of the Bar and the Press, knew that, whatever the verdict to be reached, it would be reached by us without fear or favor, and that, though it is human to err, the scales would balance.

This was brought home to me most forcibly by the verdict in the case of a man charged with motor manslaughter while intoxicated. I was not on that jury, but heard the whole case. I knew that, if I had been sitting on the jury, I would bring in a verdict of "Guilty". Most of the talesmen seemed to agree upon that point. But what would the jury do? All the other juries had had "leaders", men with some experience in matters legal and otherwise. This was a jury composed entirely of farmers, trying a farmer. That was the way it had been logically worked out by the counsel for defence. The defendant was not a criminal in the ordinary sense. His attractive wife made a pitiable figure in court. The members of that jury must have suffered hell! We were saying amongst ourselves that we hoped they would bring in a verdict of "Guilty," but the doubt was general.

The jury filed in. The foreman was asked for a verdict. "Guilty," he said, so low we could hardly hear him. Several of the jury were openly crying. There was not one whose face was not strained and white. But they faced the Bar of Justice, twelve good men and true, ordinary, honest, everyday men, and they had not even added a recommendation for mercy for this, their fellow-man who had brought death to a twelve-year-old boy and sorrow to himself and his, through his thoughtlessness.

"Guilty."

The prisoner's wife fainted. A member of the jury swayed.

The scales of Justice were balanced.

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NAUSEA caused by travel motion, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

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THE KING OF THE CROWS

BLACK, blue-black,
Is the king of the crows,
From his sleek-feathered back
To his sharp spread toes.

He is lord, he is chief
Of a thousand and more—
A pirate, a thief,
Inky black to the core.

Perched high on a wire
While the world ebbs and flows,
He keeps warm at the fire
Of a secret he knows.

"What fun! What fun!
There's a great day ahead
When there shall be none
To begrudge us our bread.

"Caw, caw!
No friends, no foes
To nibble and gnaw,"
Says the king of the crows.

"Caw, caw!
There's a great day coming
When order and law
Shall be drowned in the drumming

Of the beat, beat, beat
Of a million marching feet!

"Everywhere glutting
Their hatreds then,
Men will be cutting
The throats of men.

"Instead of in mud,
We shall dabble our toes
In blood, fresh blood!"
Says the king of the crows.

Says the king of the crows
"There's a crimson morning
Whose terrible rose
Should be all men's warning.

"They will not perceive;
They do not merit
To be saved—and who'll grieve?
We, we shall inherit!

"What a spoil!
What a prey!
No more toil
Day to day
To live and to starve!
We shall cut, we shall carve

"All our hearts have not dared—
All our choice has selected—
What the flame has spared,
What the steel has rejected.

"Caw, caw!
How the towers of the town
As if they were straw
Shall be tumbled down,

"And man, so vain
Of his wit and his labor,
Shall lie in the rain
With the rat for his neighbor!

"Caw, caw!
Red beak, red claw!"

Morning till night
That is his song
And whether he's right
Or whether he's wrong,
The king of the crows—
(God help us!) God knows!

AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

THE SMALL HEAD LOOK . . . *shining-smooth and close as a cap*

. . . very neat, very pretty, very new, this carefree Spring!

The natural look interpreted by our own hair stylists at EATON'S

Can British Export Aim Ever Be Realized?

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Time for Britain, in connection with her loan repayments, is running short, says Mr. Marston. If she could not much improve on her 1938 exports last year when there was an immense world demand for her products, and an unprecedented freedom from competition, there is little chance that the 175 per cent objective will ever be reached.

Markets must be found to bring immediately usable currency, yet, at the same time, credit transactions with struggling countries must not be neglected as a life-saving mainstay should depression come later.

London.

IF anyone had ventured the prediction, at the time of the Washington negotiations late in 1945, that Britain's adverse balance on overseas trade in 1946 would be less than £350 million he would have been dubbed an incurable optimist. Yet the figures for the full year, showing such a result, brought no cheer.

The deficit in 1945 was £653.4 million, and a figure of £750 million as surplus of payments due over moneys receivable in 1946 was taken as the basis for the financial agreement in Washington.

Instead of deterioration there has, indeed, been a big improvement on 1945 — fortunately for Britain, which has had to draw heavily on the U.S. and Canadian lines of credit, even so. Why, then, the gloom?

About the middle of 1946 the trend of exports was so encouraging that it seemed the adverse balance might be almost eliminated and the dollar loans might become a stand-by instead of a necessity. In July the volume was 120 per cent of 1938 average, representing at that time good progress towards the objective of 175 per cent. The distressing story of that progress subsequently may be read in the December figure, which was 103 per cent.

It was not soaring exports but curtailment of imports which made the adverse balance so much less than had been authoritatively estimated. At £1,247.3 million, retained imports were less than £200 million up on 1945 and, despite the greatly increased price-level, only a few hundred million up on 1938.

If this restraint represented genuine economy, a policy of tightening the belt until we could afford to relax, it would be healthy enough. In fact it was an enforced restraint, due simply to the difficulty of obtaining supplies. Strikes in the U.S., shortage of foodstuffs all over the world, in fact, a general state of scarcity more acute than had been anticipated so long after the end of the war, made it necessary to defer expenditure; thereby adding to the problems of production.

The result, a net outlay of £1,247.3 million, met as to £911.7 million by exports, leaving a deficit on visible account of £335.6 million, gives no indication of a trend. Much of the economy of imports will doubtless be counteracted this year, assuming that supplies are a little more plentiful. Exports have not broken decisively above the pre-war volume, as they must if Britain's immense commitments are to be met. So the prospect is not encouraging.

Time is Running Out

The fact that cannot be too often repeated is that time is running out. If Britain could not improve on pre-war exports last year, when reconversion to peace production was — or should have been—largely completed, and when there was an insatiable demand for goods such as may never be experienced again in our lifetime, then the likelihood that the 175 per cent export objective will ever be reached is remote.

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Who Pays the Veterans' Bonus?

By P. M. RICHARDS

COMING events cast their shadows before, we are told. An event we are likely to see again and again in the coming years, more particularly in the United States, is the granting of cash bonuses and various kinds of special financial benefits to veterans of World War II. A shadow now resting upon the State of New York is cast by a question that is worrying the wise men of Albany and may be expected to bother those of the other 47 states in time.

That is how to finance a cash bonus to the state's veterans. All the politicians in the state, mindful of the veterans' votes, favor the bonus but want to have somebody other than themselves or the veterans provide the money. The amount is $400,000,000 and the state's veterans number more than 1,600,000.

Governor Dewey says the legislature should decide at once how the state is to raise that much money. He remembers that the bond issue covering the state bonus, $45,000,000, paid to World War I veterans has not yet been fully paid off and knows that its total cost to the state will be about $70,000,000. He figures that the present bonus, if bond-financed over 40 years as has been suggested, will require the expenditure of an additional $164,000,000 in interest, and urges instead a ten-year bond issue to be covered by new taxes on gasoline, cigarettes, liquor, public utilities and all incomes. This proposal is widely objected to on the ground that it would mean making the veterans pay for their own bonus and, as an improvement on this, it is suggested that the entire cost could easily be borne by the large corporations. Why not tax it out of them?

Why It Isn't Practicable

This kind of thinking, so prevalent nowadays, overlooks the fact that since the corporations' expenditures have to be covered by income if they are to stay in business, the real payers of the bonus would be the users of the corporations' products or services, through higher prices. To the extent that they were users of those products, the veterans would pay a share, and if the higher prices resulted in a smaller general consumption of the products, there would be less employment, which would be likely to affect some veterans. Governor Dewey's proposal is more honest, and it has the virtue, if adopted, of making the citizens themselves face the cost of payment.

This column is not against benefits for veterans, to whatever extent they are needed and can be provided by the community, but it is most certainly for the frank facing of the costs of all outlays. The greatest delusion of our times is that the people can escape the costs of their extravagances by loading them on to the government or, perhaps, on to private corporations through increased taxes. Increased taxes must mean higher prices and a higher cost of living; always it is the public who pays. There's no other way.

Persistence in this widespread delusion about the powers of government could easily be our undoing in our new postwar circumstances. We are only now beginning to realize the enormousness of the destruction of wealth in World War II. With a large part of the world in ruins or shaken to its foundations, we on this continent — particularly we in Canada so economically dependent on foreign trade—cannot hope to be unaffected.

Certainly the world needs our products, but how is it to pay for them? No matter how generous we may wish to be, we cannot function long without payment, as we are largely doing at present. Today we are selling abroad on credit, but many of the debts thus contracted will never be paid; the debtors' position is too desperate. This fact cannot be openly admitted, but we would do well to recognize it in our national bookkeeping.

Britain an Unhappy Example

The present plight of Britain is evidence of what can result from such unsound thinking as that in New York State on the proposed veterans' bonus. The Socialist government of Great Britain has embarked on a large variety of supposed social reforms, many of them admittedly desirable. But it did not properly count the cost. There was an "if" in each case on which success depended. "If" the national volume of production could be raised to a certain level by a certain date; "if" production costs could be kept down; "if" foreign markets could be not only recovered but enlarged; "if" world political conditions permitted the rapid return to industry of the men in the armed forces, etc. But things went wrong. Instead of lessening, world unrest increased. World impoverishment and disruption were much greater than had been thought.

What may prove to be a vital defect in home planning was the effect of the reduction or destruction of incentive to work hard and produce abundantly, on the part of both workers and management. If life, at best, is to be austere, why work hard? Why strive to increase production in the face of unending difficulties in respect of materials and labor and markets, if the state will take most or all of the profits in taxes? To nationalize industry isn't necessarily the solution, since the same difficulties exist under state ownership as under private, and operating costs invariably rise when the government is the boss.

It's nice to have veterans' bonuses and family allowances and higher old-age pensions and a hundred and one other such things, but it's well, too, to remember that somehow or other they have to be paid for. Also that, finally, it's we ourselves, the taxpayers, who do the paying. It all has to come out of production, out of our own production. We can't get it from the government, because the government hasn't anything that it does not take from us.

The Red Cross Widens Its Aims

To combat Canada's yearly drowning rate of 1,000, the Red Cross Society is cooperating in a Canada-wide Water Safety program which now has 980 instructors. Since January, 1946, 16,000 Canadians have taken advantage of these free lessons. Society aims to have 5,000 instructors.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service will soon supply all Canadian hospitals. Severely burned, this child owes her life to Red Cross Blood.

Red Cross Juniors, 900,000 across Canada, work towards improved health.

(Continued from Page 34)

The "recession" in the United States is in some quarters predicted for the current year; it would be complacent to assume that it would come later than 1948. That "recession" of the home market, meaning an intense drive on exports, will be the end of Britain's chances of expanding her export trade, unless the total volume of world trade is itself greatly expanded.

Theoretically, Britain has five years of "transition": the five years envisaged in the Washington Agreement and intended to be covered by the dollar loans. On the face of it, if there is no great progress in the first year, there is still time to catch up. But that is not the true position.

The real "transition" year was 1946, the year which, with all its material difficulties, had the one blessing so rarely known—freedom from competition. In that year the already enormous debt on overseas account—attention is once more drawn to one of the greatest financial problems in Britain's history, the £3,500 million of sterling balances, by the visit of Sir Wilfrid Eady and Mr. Cameron Cobbold to India and the Near East—was not lessened but still further increased.

In the second half of the present year sterling is to be freely convertible on current account; that will be a new phase begun. In four years time the whole currency position is supposed to be straightened out; then there will not be credits to draw on but repayments to meet. From 1951 Britain will be expected to stand on her own feet.

The next few years, then, must be used to the best possible advantage. Output must be raised and costs reduced. Markets must be found to bring immediately useful currency—a substantial proportion of the goods sent to European and sterling area countries last year did not provide new purchasing-power, being against credit or meeting sterling claims already accumulated.

Yet it will be ultimately fatal if long-term trading connections with the struggling countries are neglected now, for they may be the only bulwark against depression in later years.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Hollinger-Controlled Iron Areas to See Broader Development

By JOHN M. GRANT

A GREATLY expanded development program is in sight for 1947 on the iron deposit areas controlled by Hollinger Consolidated in Labrador and New Quebec. An advance party left for the Labrador concession in January to prepare for this year's work which is expected to get off to an extra early start and may provide a season twice as long as previously enjoyed. It is possible the 1947 activities will provide the tonnage and other evidence requisite to railway and other production plans. Further surveying of the railway route and power supply will also be carried out. Application for a railway charter has already been made by Hollinger to the Quebec and Labrador governments.

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Labrador Mining and Exploration Company, holder of a long-term exclusive mining concession from the Government of Newfoundland, has just made public its annual report for 1946, and this shows that a huge tonnage of iron ore has been indicated in the only two of the company's deposits investigated by diamond drilling and test pitting. This year it is proposed to use churn drills, in addition to diamond drills, to outline the deposits and prospect for new orebodies in the vicinity of those already known. The Ruth Lake No. 3 deposit, the only one drilled, but not completed, is estimated on the amount of work done to show approximately 21,000,000 tons of ore, and an additional 14,000,000 tons indicated which will be drilled this year. Test pitting outlined a high-grade orebody containing 85,000 tons per vertical foot in the Fleming Lake area, about 10 miles northwest of Ruth Lake No. 3. The area surrounding Ruth Lake is regarded as containing a number of possible commercial deposits and the larger part of the work in 1947 will be concentrated on a thorough campaign for the purpose of developing this particular section.

Jules R. Timmins, president of Labrador Mining and Exploration, states that representations have been made to the Canadian government respecting the construction of an airport in New Quebec, close to the Labrador boundary which, if completed, would greatly extend the working season and with the facilities that would follow such a project, would make the district accessible to all. A freighting contract has been entered into with Quebec Airways Ltd. which will furnish the necessary weekly or semi-weekly delivery of supplies throughout the season.

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As a result of the new program which will enable Labrador Mining and Exploration to state what is considered to be definite tonnages, the company will discontinue the publication of tons per vertical foot with the exception of outstanding new discoveries, and will state the tonnages indicated by drilling of the various deposits. As at December 31, 1946, the company's balance sheet shows cash $1,248, accounts receivable $29,976 and supplies $140,668, while current liabilities totalled $193,628. Of 3,000,000 shares authorized 2,449,655 have been issued. Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, which controls the company, has an option on the unissued shares at $1 each. During the year Hollinger took down 183,295 shares at $1, and the sum of $162,037 was charged to exploration and other expenses during the 12 months.

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It is expected by Frobisher Exploration Company that at least two new properties will be brought into production during 1947. These are the Connemara in Southern Rhodesia, Africa, and Keno Hill in the Yukon. The widespread activities of Frobisher now extend to four continents. In the annual report for the year ending October 31, 1946, Thayer Lindsley, president, states options and interests have been acquired in two important copper properties and two important lead districts in Africa. A participation has been secured in a high grade gold property in Venezuela, which, in time, offers much promise. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, a lead discovery and a new gold district offer good possibilities for the future and warrant development work in 1947, he points out. In order to deal more effectively with properties in the United States and abroad, a wholly-owned subsidiary, called Mines Inc., has been formed and cash and securities to the amount of $331,000 were advanced during the

(Continued on Page 39)

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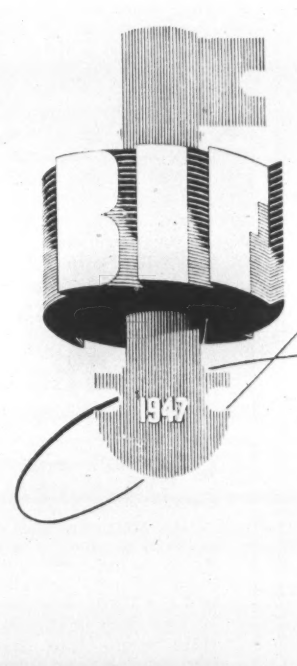

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

P. J. T., St. Catharines, Ont.—It was reported the other day that an offer of $7.37 per share for UNIVERSITY TOWER CORP. stock has been made to Hanson Bros. Investments Ltd., which holds a majority of the capital stock, and has been accepted. The offer was made by a syndicate headed by Maxwell Cummings and Stanley A. Veneberg and was accepted on the express condition that other shareholders be given an opportunity of selling their shares at the same price of $7.37 per share, for acceptance prior to May 1, 1947. University Tower Corp. owns the University Tower Building, located at St. Catherine and University Sts., Montreal.

D.K., Oshawa, Ont.—Shaft sinking is being carried out at present to a depth of 1,000 feet at PORCUPINE REEF GOLD MINES to develop a series of promising drill intersections. BROULAN PORCUPINE MINES is participating in the development of the property located to the west of Bonetal Gold Mines, which is under management of Broulan. Levels are being established at intervals of 150 feet and first lateral work is proposed for the three deepest, at depths of 650,800 and 950 feet. The best of the diamond drill intersections were deep ones and the company is not expecting to find a great deal at the shallowest horizons. Drilling carried out tested a carbonated andesite zone carrying quartz veining over a width up to 200 feet, with values secured along a length of 700 feet. Considerable visible gold was encountered, too, so that assay results were erratic making it difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of grade. The average of all drill intersections which showed values, including 20 below ore grade, was $17.15 per ton uncut, or $8.40 if all high assays are cut to one-half ounce.

C.D.K., Brockville, Ont.—Increase in the bonus paid by QUINTE MILK PRODUCTS LTD. is justified as the better results reported last August continued throughout 1946, states A. L. A. Richardson, president. Semi-annual dividend of 15c a share and a bonus of 10c were recently paid on the company's outstanding capital stock. Previous disbursement last August was 15c and a bonus of 5c, bringing the total for 1946 to 35c a share. The semi-annual rate was increased from 7½ to 10c a share in 1940 and the policy of paying semi-annual extras of 5c a share was adopted in 1941 and continued on this basis until the August, 1946, payment.

J.F.A., Hantsport, N.S.—I have no recent information regarding progress toward production on the part of NECHI CONSOLIDATED GOLD DREDGING. Over 51% of its issued capital is owned by PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, British Columbia corporation, shares of which are listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The annual report of Placer Development stated that Nechi had working capital of $3,420,000 for equipping the property with two large dredges to handle a total of 12,000,000 cubic yards of

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

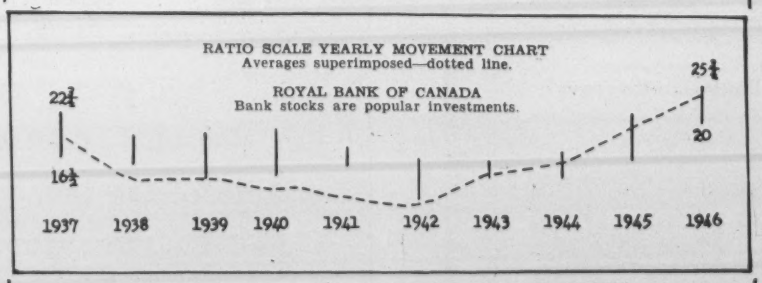
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

				Averages		Royal Bank	
PRICE 31 Jan 47	—	$ 24.00					
YIELD	—	3.3%	Last 1 month	Unch		Down	2.0%
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	130	Last 12 months	Down	5.7%	Down	1.0%
GROUP	—	"A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	123.9%
FACTORS	—	See below	1946-47 range	Down	19.6%	Down	22.7%



SUMMARY: The price pattern of all Canadian bank shares is very similar. From the low points reached in 1942 to the peaks in 1946, an average advance of about 112% took place—compared to 160% advance in the Industrial Averages during the same period. Following this long advance a normal reaction occurred and all markets declined in the last half of 1946. Since that time, fairly strong markets in bank stocks have lifted most of these issues to near peak prices for a long time. (Allowance is made for the 10 for 1 split in bank shares that occurred in 1945.)

Bank shares are currently selling to yield within 1% of the longer term Dominion of Canada bonds reflecting the faith of investors in, at least, continuity of current dividends for some time to come.

The chart and statistics of the movements of Royal Bank shares, furnished above, are typical of all Canadian bank stocks.

The conservative investor normally will include representation from this group in any well balanced portfolio.

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1947.

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 26th, 1947.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL
COMPANY B-A LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the first quarter ending March 31st, 1947. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, April 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of March, 1947.

H. H. BRONSDON
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, February 26th, 1947.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable April 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record March 14th, 1947:

35c a share on the Preferred Shares $1.40 Series $20.00 par

or alternatively $1.75 a share on the Preferred Shares $100.00 par not yet exchanged for $20.00 par shares;

37½c a share on the Class A Shares

or alternatively $1.50 a share on the Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A shares.

Winnipeg.
March 1st, 1947

W. P. RILEY,
President.

gravel annually. The property is located in Colombia, South America. Placer Development spent considerable money in drilling and other exploration, and last June it was officially estimated gravel reserves were 216,000,000 cubic yards, half of which fully developed averaged 14.85 cents (U.S. funds) per cubic yard.

F.E.S., Montreal, Que.—After registering a substantial improvement in recent years, the market value of the investment portfolio of INVESTMENT BOND AND SHARE CORP. showed a reduction for the year 1946. Value of investments at the year-end was $2,185,842 as compared with $2,692,223 at the end of 1945 and $1,917,946 two years ago, and the break-up of the outstanding 5 per cent debentures was $132.30 per $100 debenture as against the peak of $144.75 at the end of 1945 and $99.31 at the end of 1944. Net revenue from investments in 1946 was $83,336, an increase from $67,942 for 1945 and, after all charges, there was a net loss of $20,023 for the year as compared with a net loss of $41,117 in 1945.

W. R. C., Vancouver, B.C.—If not already commenced lateral work should shortly be underway at MACDONALD MINES, in Dufresnoy township, Quebec. It was expected that the bottom level of the three-compartment shaft would be established at 925 feet early this month. The intention is to carry out about 3,000 feet of work on the 325-foot horizon to explore the large sulphide body. As soon as possible after drifting starts in the ore zone at that level, plans call for a long drive on the 925-foot level from which considerable diamond drilling will be done to explore the zone to a depth of 2,000 feet. Commercial concentrations of base metals have been indicated in the sulphide body as well as the presence of lesser values in gold and silver. Good time is reported in construction of the surface plant, with the headframe already sheeted in. The power line is under construction and delivery of permanent mining plant and equipment is said to be well up to or ahead of schedule. Two surface drills are being employed. At a point a mile east of the main orebody some interesting gold values were recently reported from diamond drilling.

F.D.W., Owen Sound, Ont.—A net profit of $216,420, equivalent to $48.09 per preference share and $4.12 per common share, was reported by the CORRUGATED PAPER BOX CO., LTD., for 1946. This compares with $96,455 for 1945, equal to $21.43 on the preferred and $1.25 on the common. Working capital was $922,690, an increase of $272,693 over Dec. 31, 1945.

L. P., Brandon, Man.—MORRIS-KIRKLAND GOLD MINES continues inactive. The company retains title to the property of 292 acres in Lebel township, Kirkland Lake district, but during the period the company was in bankruptcy the trustees sold all equipment and machinery to pay off the creditors. The fact that considerable gold has been produced might lead to new financing and further development in the future. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 2,942,717 are outstanding.

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Company Reports

Canadian General Group

CONTINUED growth in business and financial strength marked the progress in 1946 of the two multiple-line Canadian companies known as the Canadian General Group. At the end of the year, the assets of the Canadian General Insurance Company totalled $3,281,663, compared with $2,978,245 at the end of 1945. Surplus to policyholders amounted to $1,468,136, compared with $1,366,150 at the end of 1945. Net premiums in 1946 totalled $1,465,655, compared with $1,324,655 in 1945. Assets of the Toronto General Insurance Company at the end of 1946 amounted to $2,488,775, compared with $2,244,086 at the end of 1945. Surplus to policyholders amounted to $1,072,013, compared with $995,754 at the end of 1945. Net premiums in 1946 were $1,199,172, compared with $1,083,809 in 1946. During the past ten years the combined assets of the two companies have more than doubled, increasing from $2,771,545 at the end of 1936 to $5,770,438 at the end of 1946.

Dominion of Canada General

STEADY progress was made by the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company in 1946, its 60th year. Its total assets at the end of the year were $8,934,568, as against $8,001,562 at the end of 1945 and $7,309,692 at the end of 1944. Its total income in 1946 was $3,041,799, as against $2,467,106 in 1945, and $2 249,537 in 1944. Its reserves and all liabilities at the end of 1946 amounted to $6,680,663, compared with $5,784,860 at the end of 1945. Its surplus security to policyholders at the end of 1946 amounted to $2,253,905, as compared with $2,212,044 in 1945, and $2,126,828 in 1944. Despite the upward trend of fire, automobile and personal property losses, and the necessity of setting up heavy premium reserves, a satisfactory loss ratio on fire and casualty business was experienced, and the mortality rate in the Life Department was favorable.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Further Rally Test Ahead

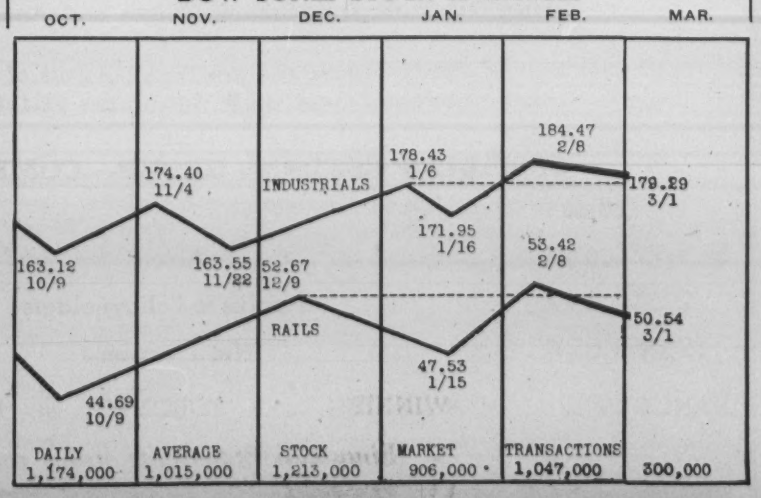
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Barring major adverse labor troubles, further intermediate advance is not to be ruled out over the month or two ahead.

Over the past two or three weeks the stock market has been irregular, this action being entirely in keeping with the technical expectancy as anticipated herein in February. After the sharp advance from January 16 to February 10, some consolidation, either by way of price hesitation or minor recession, was called for and it is this that has been witnessed. Up to this writing, industrial shares, as reflected by the Dow-Jones average of 30 leading issues, had failed to break either the trend line established by the low points of November 23 and January 16, or the somewhat lower trend line established by the support points of October 29 and November 23. So long as the lower of these lines holds, as concerns the current recession, prospects for further eventual advance cannot be ruled out.

During the course of the irregularity, however, two developments have occured entirely outside the technical background that have undoubtedly had a sobering effect on investment sentiment. One has been renewed advance in certain commodity prices, which revives the spectre of the consumer being priced out of the market for the plethora of goods now coming off the assembly lines. The other is dramatizing, by the recent storms, of the weakening stays and struts that are supporting Great Britain's financial integrity. When the current minor recession has ended, there will undoubtedly be a renewed attempt by the market to negotiate the rally peaks established around February 10, and then will come a real test as to whether these recent events have terminated the intermediate upward movement, or if progress into the 185/190 area or beyond can be achieved.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preference Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable March 15th, 1947 to Shareholders of record at close of business March 5th, 1947.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The B. Greening Wire Company
LIMITED
Common Dividend No. 38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 24th, 1947 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 1st, 1947 to shareholders of record March 1st, 1947.

P. J. MAW,
Secretary.
Hamilton, Ont., February 25th, 1947.

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Gair Company Canada Limited is engaged principally in the production and sale of various types of corrugated and fibre shipping containers, folding paperboard cartons and paperboard.

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We offer these Shares as principals.

Gair Company Canada Limited
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1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.
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ABOUT INSURANCE

What Constitutes Accidental Death Under Terms of Insurance Policy?

By GEORGE GILBERT

In order to collect a death claim under an accident policy or under the double indemnity clause of a life policy, it is necessary to establish that death was accidental and not caused by disease or suicide.

At the same time, when it is a question whether death resulted from accident or disease, the burden of proof is on the insurance company to show that the cause was disease and not accident, and likewise when the question of suicide is involved, the insurance company must show that the cause of death was suicide and not accident.

IT is sometimes difficult to determine in the case of death whether it resulted from accident or disease. Accordingly, when claims for death benefits arise under accident policies or under the double indemnity provisions of life policies, there may be a difference of opinion between the claimants and the insurance companies which can only be settled by a reference to the courts.

In a British Columbia case it was held by the Supreme Court of the Province, June 13, 1945, that physical or nervous shock causing the bursting of an aneurism in the brain resulting in the death of the insured was not death resulting from "bodily injury, solely through external, violent and accidental means" within the meaning of the policy. The proximate cause of death was held to be the bursting of the aneurism and not the shock.

In a Michigan case, suit was brought to recover double indemnity under a life policy, issued in 1936, which provided that double the face amount of the policy would be payable if the insured died by accident, but also provided that the double benefits were not payable if death resulted either directly or indirectly from infirmity of mind or body. In 1936 the insured suffered a stroke, which left him paralyzed on the left side and leg, and for two years thereafter he was intermittently hospitalized.

Fractures Leg

But for six years after that he received no medical attention, except periodic checks at a hospital, and during the last three years of his life he had no medical attention or hospitalization. Although not gainfully employed, he worked in his garden and performed many household chores. While washing the bathroom floor one day, the door bell rang, and as he went to answer it he slipped and fell on the wet floor, sustaining a comminuted fracture of the left leg at the hip joint. He was taken to a hospital, where his leg was subsequently amputated because of gangrene. He died five days after his admission to the hospital.

At the trial of the action which ensued because of the insurance company's refusal to pay the double indemnity, five doctors testified on behalf of the claimant to the effect that the immediate cause of death was pulmonary embolism following the gangrene and amputation. On the other hand, two eminent and qualified doctors, called by the insurance company, testified that the insured died of coronary thrombosis, induced by arteriosclerosis and the paralysis.

While the claimant's doctors testified that the insured's death was caused by accident, the company's doctors testified that the insured's death was caused by disease. After weighing the evidence on both sides, the lower court decided in favor of the claimant, and the Michigan Supreme Court on April 1, 1946, upheld its decision, resolving the question of fact in favor of the claimant beneficiary.

Unusual Effects

In some jurisdiction the courts are adopting the principle that an intentional act may result in death by accidental means within the meaning of an insurance policy when unusual effects flow from the usually harmless manner in which the intentional act was performed. In a California case, decided May 25, 1945, the evidence showed that the insured went to a dentist to have some teeth extracted. The pulse of the insured was found to be within normal limits by the physician in attendance, who declared that her health was satisfactory for the purpose of taking the anaesthesia and making the extractions.

In this case the anaesthesia was given locally through a vein, and, after the last tooth was pulled, the patient's condition changed and thereafter respiration ceased and she died. There was a policy of insurance in force which provided for double benefits in the event of death "effected solely through external, violent and accidental cause."

At the trial of the action to recover double benefits, it was established that the anaesthesia, though usually harmless, caused in the insured a respiratory paralysis due to her hypersusceptibility to the drug. The court decided in favor of the claimant, on the ground that the insured's reaction to the anaesthesia was an unforeseen peculiarity, unexpected and unknown to anyone.

In another suit to recover double indemnity on a $3,000 policy on the life of the claimant's husband, the original policy was placed in evidence. Stamped on the cover page in purple ink was the statement, "Double Indemnity for Fatal Accident." The same statement was stamped near the bottom of the first page of the policy.

Excepted from Cover

On the fifth page was a double indemnity rider in which the insurance company agreed to pay, in addition to the ordinary life benefit, and for an added premium of $4.50, the sum of $3,000 upon receipt of proof that the death of the insured "resulted directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injury effected solely through external, violent and accidental means . . . provided, however, that such Double Indemnity shall not be payable if the insured's death resulted, directly or indirectly, from . . . (b) the taking of poison or inhaling of gas, whether voluntarily or otherwise."

This clause of the rider contained nine excepted causes of death. It was undisputed and the trial court held that the insured "died as a result of a fatal accident through purely accidental means and as a result of the inhalation of carbon monoxide gas." From the judgment in favor of the claimant the insurance company appealed.

On appeal, the judgment of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. It was held that the policy was to be read as a whole and if possible the several parts should be reconciled and given effect, and that any ambiguities or uncertainties therein should be resolved most strongly in favor of the insured.

It was held that the rule that where a contract is partly written and partly printed, the writing controls as being the more deliberate expression of the

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1946

CANADIAN GENERAL		TORONTO GENERAL
$ 3,281,663.	Assets as at 31st December, 1946	$ 2,488,775.
1,468,136.	Surplus to Policyholders as at 31st December, 1946	1,072,013.
1,465,655.	Net Premiums	1,199,172.

Growth and stability were continued during 1946 by these Progressive, Multiple-Line Canadian Insurance Companies.

An efficient and economical service is rendered the Insuring Public through Branch Offices and Agents from Coast to Coast.

As shown below, the combined Assets of these Companies have increased over 100% during the past decade.

CANADIAN GENERAL GROUP—COMBINED RESULTS

1946		1936
$ 5,770,438.	Assets	$ 2,771,545.
2,540,149.	Surplus to Policyholders	1,533,941.
2,664,827.	Net Premiums	1,467,372.

VANCOUVER WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL SAINT JOHN

Financial Statements upon request.

parties, embraces the use of a rubber stamp in lieu of writing. The stamped phrase "Double Indemnity for Fatal Accident" on the cover page of a policy in purple ink, it was held, must be taken as a part of the contract and controlling over the exceptions contained in the double indemnity rider. Judgment for the claimant was accordingly affirmed. (143 Federal (2d) 152, 1945).

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

For some years we have been consistent readers of your paper, and would appreciate information as to the advisability of insuring with the following companies: The Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co. of Van Wert, Ohio; Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.; the Union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Co. of Paris, France. These companies offer attractive rates, and we would like to know if they are safe to do business with.

—M.R.H., Hagersville, Ont.

All three companies are regularly licensed in Canada and have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders, so that any claim against them is readily collectable, and they are safe to do business with. At the end of 1945, the latest date for which Government figures are available, the total assets in Canada of the Central Manufacturers Mutual were $354,424, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $149,706, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $204,718. The total assets in Canada of the Union of Paris were $797,281; total liabilities in Canada, $522,356; excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada, $274,925. The total assets in Canada of the Firemen's of Newark, N.J., were $523,670; total liabilities in Canada, $302,392; excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada, $221,278.

News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 35)

year. This company is cooperating with Newmont Mining Corporation and St. Joseph Lead Company in a new company organized to explore and develop lead deposits in French Morocco, believed to be the most important new development in several decades. During the fiscal year $870,000 was expended on the seven companies which are the main holdings. As of October 31 the market value of investments in associated and other companies for which quotations were available amounted to $9,796,238.

"All mining is not done on Bay Street," according to Hon. L. M. Frost, Ontario Minister of Mines and he finds conclusive proof for this statement in the fact that the Provincial Assay Office of his department was busier in 1946 than in any previous year. Total assays, analyses and rock identifications numbered 5,233 in 1946, against 3,982 in 1943 and 3,144 in 1944. D. A. Moddle, Provincial Assayer, reports. Over 20,000 claims were recorded in 1946. Two-thirds of 3,283 samples out of the total of 5,233 samples submitted to the Provincial Assay Office, were assayed free of charge for prospectors.

After an interval of 10½ months in which the mill was idle and activities concentrated on mine development, MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, in the Little Long Lac area of Northwestern Ontario, resumed milling about a year ago. For the eight months period to September 30th, end of the company's fiscal year, 111,905 tons were treated for gross recovery of $879,894, or $7.86 per ton. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year bullion production was valued at $315,001, an average of $6.76 per ton.

A new listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange is that of shares of Norpick Gold Mines Ltd. Authorized capital consists of 3,000,000 shares, $1 par, of which 1,950,006 are currently outstanding. The company's property consists of 27 claims located about 3½ miles north of Pickle Crow Gold Mines and according to the company's consulting engineer. Colin S. Johnson, rock conditions surrounding the Metcalfe vein are similar to those in which the Howell vein of Pickle Crow occur. The Metcalfe vein has been traced by drilling for 1,200 feet and 13 of the holes put to varying depths in this length have shown visible gold. Other favorable formations have been discovered and will be explored by drill as soon as possible. It is expected consideration will be given to putting down a shaft at an early date.

In the words of Mrs. V. R. MacMillan, energetic president of the Prospectors and Developers Association, "there is no doubt about it! This year's convention is going to be the best we have ever had." Mrs. MacMillan states that two of the best-known figures in mining in the United States had been invited to speak before the luncheon and banquet gatherings, at the organization's 15th annual get-together, and that both invitations had been accepted. At the luncheon on Monday, March 10, the speaker will be Dr. R. M. Weidenhammer, of the U.S. Department of Commerce at Washington, D.C., who will give an address on "Two Methods of Estimating the U.S. Demand for Copper, Lead and Zinc, 1947-1960." At the banquet on Wednesday night, Robert S. Palmer, managing director and executive secretary of the Colorado Mining Association, will speak on mining generally in the United States. In pointing out that every part of Canada will be represented at this year's convention Mrs. MacMillan stated that at the inaugural meeting 15 years ago there were only 13 men in attendance. "Today we have a membership of 130 prospectors and developers for every one of the original 13."

Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake producer, on its lowest level at 4,500 feet is opening up rich new ore. At this depth it appears to be meeting with ore under the same conditions providing the high grade stretches on its eastern neighbor Kirkland Lake Gold below 5,000 feet. At time of writing the latest face more than 100 feet from the crosscut was in high grade. Widths of 20 feet of ore running 0.4 ounces are reported. The possibility of an impressive length is apparent in the fact that the rich ore is some 2,300 feet from the boundary with its neighbor. Kirkland Lake Gold has traced its high grade up to a short distance from Macassa ground. The present bottom level at Macassa is at 4,750 and later this year it is expected the shaft will be deepened another 500 feet to open several more levels. At the present time every effort is being made to catch up with development which had to be neglected during the war years.

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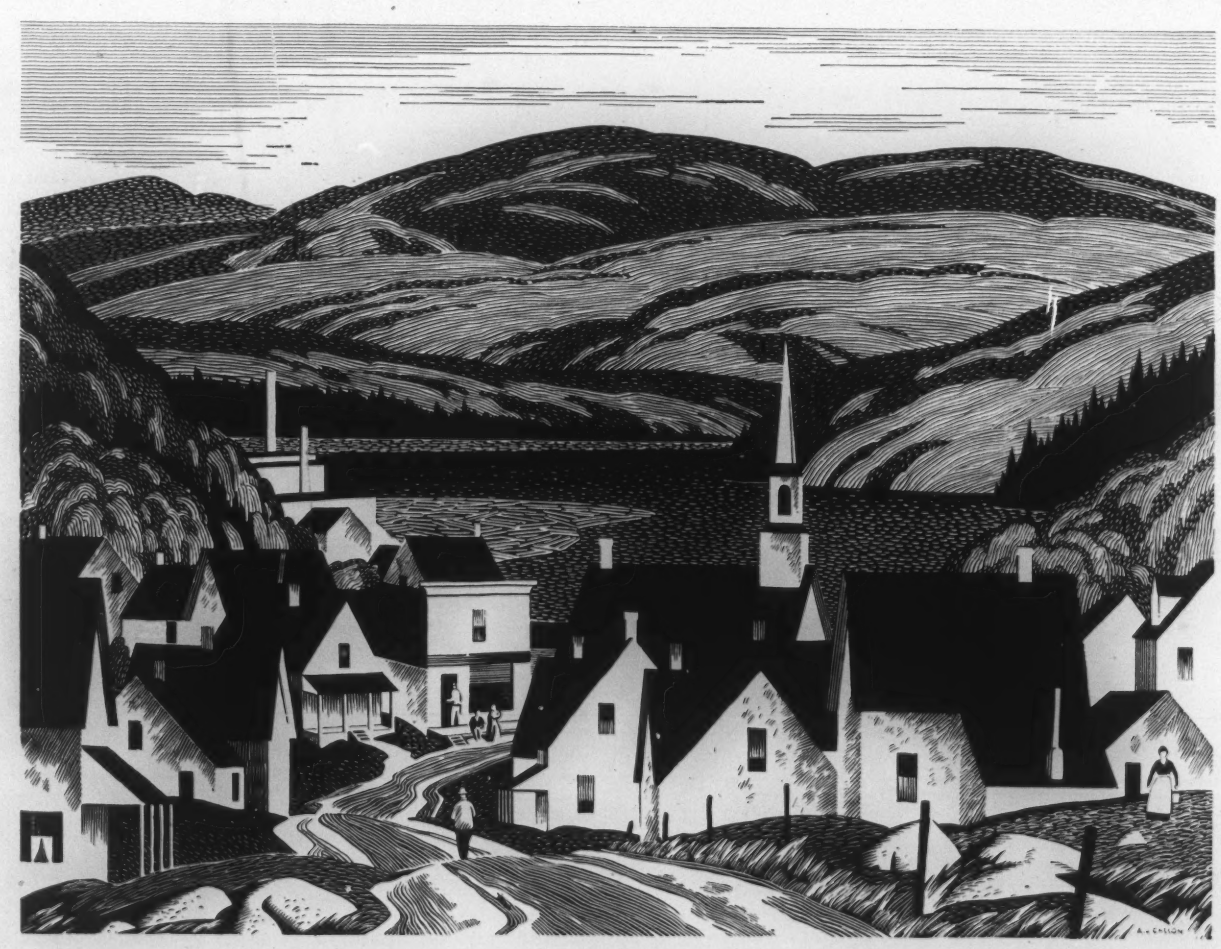


"Mill Village", drawn by A. J. Casson, R.C.A., from his original painting for the pulp and paper industry.

SMALL AND LARGE

Pulp and paper operations are truly representative of Canadian life. Some of our paper companies are among the largest of their kind. Other companies are small: single mills, with one or two machines, around which a community has grown. The mills stretch across Canada, 109 of them, in six provinces, from the coast of Nova Scotia to the shores of the Pacific.

Added together these 109 mills make a great industry, the largest manufacturing enterprise in Canada and one of the great industries of the world. In Canadian production pulp and paper heads the list, exceeding the value of wheat, gold, automobiles or any other commodity. In export trade pulp and paper again comes first and accounts for about one-fifth of the Canadian total. In Canadian employment, pulp and paper provides more jobs than any other manufacturing industry.

And this is an enterprising industry. Pulp and paper companies, both small and large, are pressing constantly towards new horizons of production, of forest management, of research. In its progressive outlook and in its effect throughout the country, this industry is the spearhead of Canada's world trade, a corner-stone of our national economy.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA

109 mills, small and large, from coast to coast.

PRAIRIE LETTER

Alberta's P.C.'s Feel They Can Do Better without Independents

By P. W. DEMPSON

AFTER devoting considerable study to the matter, the Progressive Conservative party in Alberta has decided not to "re-enter" the provincial political field at this time. This leaves the group in the same position as it is now—supporting the Independent movement formed in 1939 as a coalition of Liberals, Conservatives and others opposed to the Social Credit party.

More than a year ago, however, the Liberals decided to discontinue support of the Independent movement. They figured the only way the party could make a comeback in Alberta would be to appeal to the people under its own banner. This means, then, that Progressive Conservatives will form the mainstay of the Independent group.

Many followers of the Progressive Conservative party are not altogether happy with the decision of their Alberta colleagues. For too long a time now, they point out, the group has been practically a nonentity in that province. They were hoping the party would break away from the Independent movement.

With the Independent group able to elect only three members compared with 52 by the Social Credit party at the 1944 general election (the Alberta legislature consists of 60 seats), there is a feeling among some Progressive Conservatives that they could do better by themselves. At least, they argue, it merits a try.

You've got to hand it to Saskatchewan's C.C.F. Government for its ability to pull new tricks out of the bag. A year ago, for the first time, proceedings of the legislature were broadcast over a Regina radio station. At the present session the debates are not only being "aired" but recorded by dictaphone, in an experiment aimed at providing the house with the equivalent of Hansard.

Two recorders and 16 microphones have been arranged throughout the legislative chamber. One of the machines takes permanent recordings of 30-minute duration. The other uses 10-minute standard wax cylinders. Four transcribing machines put the debates on paper.

Tourist Dish Needed

Tourists who plan to visit Saskatchewan in the near future can look forward to ordering a "typical Saskatchewan dish" at any of the eating places. A move initiated by Moose Jaw restaurateurs is to have a distinct dish that will attract people from all parts of the continent.

To discover just such a dish, the Moose Jaw Restaurant Association, in cooperation with the Moose Jaw Exhibition Board and the Department of Public Health, is sponsoring a competition among cooks and others interested in the culinary art. At the annual exhibition in Moose Jaw next July, a prize will be offered for the most suitable dish, complete with recipe.

It has been suggested that the dish be built around such foods as chicken, beef, lamb or fish—available in Saskatchewan all year.

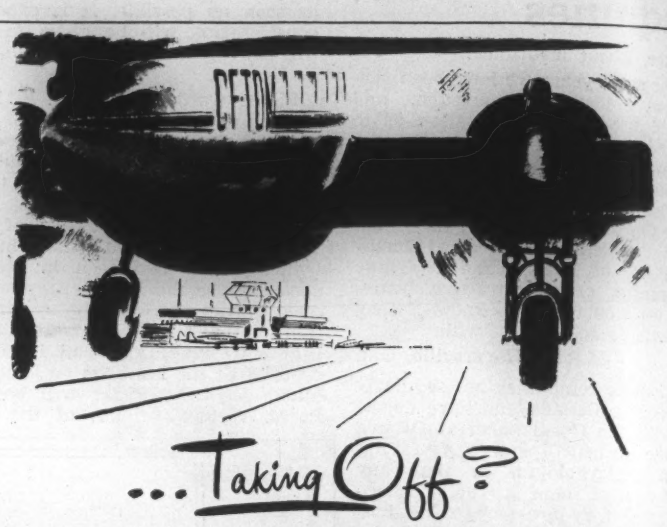
Amazing Results

The Mennonite farmer in the Wymark district of southwestern Saskatchewan no longer needs an interpreter when he calls on his merchant for supplies; nor will the Indian trapper when he gets around to bargaining with his fur dealer next spring. The reason: both these classes of Canadians have completed, or are in the midst of taking, Saskatchewan's Basic English course.

While the people who have taken this course are not able to read, write or speak perfect English overnight, they receive a good grounding in the language. The classes are held under the direction of the Government's Adult Education Division.

Amazing results can be obtained with Basic English instruction in which the vocabulary contains only 850 words, but is adequate for most practical purposes. The broad idea is not to teach Basic English and stop there but merely to use it as a springboard to the learning of the language in its full cultural beauty. The system is based on a minimum of grammatical rules. Keen foreign linguists can master it in two weeks.

The first experiment in Basic English in Saskatchewan was conducted last winter at Wymark, 13 miles south of Swift Current, picked because of its large Mennonite population who are usually slow to learn English. Special teachers held evening classes twice weekly in the schools. Over 75 adults attended. So successful was the experiment that classes for treaty Indians and Metis have been conducted since early in October in seven communities in the sparsely-populated northern half of Saskatchewan. Courses have also been held this winter for non-Anglo-Saxon Canadians in Moose Jaw and Regina.



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JACK: You've often told me about Canadian-European Forwarders, Bill, and how invaluable their service has been to you on Export Shipments. Tell me, how did you first hear about them?

BILL: That's quite a story, Jack. Some years ago, when I needed the answer to a tough question on Exporting, I used to go and see a man I admired a lot, because he was prominent in the Canadian Exporters Association, and ask his advice.

JACK: And one day he said "Don't bother me, go ask Canadian-European Forwarders in the Empire Building, Toronto," eh?

BILL: No, I got the idea one time when I was waiting in his office. I picked up a little paper called "SIREN & BELL", just packed with down-to-earth information about exporting, and interesting facts like the story of the Lutine Bell at Lloyds of London. Then I found the answer to the very question I'd come over to ask. Know what, Jack . . . I stole that copy and went home with it!

JACK: Always knew you had a criminal streak! Where can I steal a copy?

BILL: It's published at regular intervals by Canadian-European Forwarders. I was talking to their President, Norman Spencer, about it recently. He said they couldn't stop publishing it even if they wanted to, it's in such demand. He also told me they'll gladly send "SIREN & BELL" regularly to any firm interested in Exporting, on request. That's a tip for you, Jack, and for readers of this story, too.

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